

'Millions' of homes at risk from hidden fault that weakens outer walls

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Millions of homes in the North, in East Anglia, on the South Coast and in other exposed areas are potentially at risk from serious structural faults that have cost owners up to £20,000 to rectify.

Between 1890 and 1940 more than one million homes were built, many using cavity wall method of construction, which surveys say is beginning to show evidence of faults that can lead to collapsing walls.

It is impossible to be precise about the number of homes affected; cavity wall construction has been in use since the early century, but did not become a widespread method of building until the 1920s.

Some experts believe, however, that as many as half of Britain's 21 million houses have cavity walls. Mr Malcolm Hollis, chartered building surveyor who predicts that by the end of the century about seven million homes will need remedial treatment.

At the heart of the matter are the metal "ties", used to hold the inner and outer sections of wall together. There is growing evidence of serious erosion which renders them useless.

Mr Adrian Jones, a chartered building surveyor with the Sussex firm of King & Chasemore, says cavity wall failure is causing problems "as never before," which could lead to the collapse of many houses built before the Second World War.

"When the ties rust away the walls are left in two halves, each insufficiently strong to stand alone. A house in this condition may be falling apart", Mr Jones said.

"The problem is coming to light now because most houses from before the turn of the

century were built with solid walls, so there were no ties to rust. It has taken forty to eighty years for the problem to show itself.

If the defect is caught early enough, then repair costs could be as low as £1,000, which would cover replacement ties or a new type of cavity wall insulating foam which acts as a structural support.

But if the house is structurally unstable then repairs for an average three bedroom home can total £20,000.

Although the corrosion of wall ties is regarded as a problem affection houses built before the Second World War, a spokesman from the Building Research Advisory Bureau said that the defect had been discovered in postwar houses as well.

The first signs were long horizontal cracks in the outer wall, which if unattended would widen. The outer wall can also bulge to the point where it "pops" and collapses.

Householders who believe their homes show signs of possible tie failure should ask a qualified chartered building surveyor to carry out a detailed inspection of the property. But he must have the right equipment, such as fibre optic probes.

It is thought that most insurance policies do not provide cover against tie failure. As Mr Hollis points out it is impossible to get insurance cover against old age, of which this problem is a symptom.

Mr Jones admits that in Sussex he has only come across a handful of homes which were virtually collapsing, but says there are many more which show signs of the potentially serious structural problem. He

warns potential buyers of a house built during that period to have the property examined by a structural surveyor.

The problem is not confined to privately owned homes. A council estate in the Aighurth district of Liverpool is suffering from an advanced form of tie failure.

It was only discovered after residents applied to buy their homes. Surveyors showed that the walls were dangerously close to collapsing repair bills could total £18,000.

A spokesman for Liverpool City Council commented last week that tie failure was a common problem in the city; it was not surprising that the tenants had encountered it.

Mr Hollis said that areas particularly exposed to wet and windy conditions were prone to the problem.

"In Liverpool they had enormous problems on council estates with ties that have gone, resulting in the outer wall bowing considerably."

Mr Hollis said that when the ties completely eroded most of the weight was borne by the outer wall, which was not strong enough. In the worse cases, the outer walls collapse.

He believed that at least 5 per cent of houses in the North, in London and on the South Coast which have been inspected show signs of the problem. Unfortunately, only about one house in 10 is surveyed. So it could be more widespread.

Mr Hollis agreed that probably 5 per cent of all homes with cavity walls in those areas were showing signs of failure.



Pincer movement; Nicholas Johnson, aged two and a half (left) coming face to face with a live Scottish lobster at Billingsgate Market open day in London yesterday. (Photograph John Vooe).

Doctors tune in by phone to baby's heart

By Pearce Wright

For ten days, doctors listened to the heart of an unborn baby by telephone because its mother, aged 31, lived 14 miles from the hospital and had no transport. She was also a diabetic who had experienced complications in the latter stages of an earlier pregnancy.

A method of monitoring the baby's progress over the public telephone network was devised by Dr Kevin Dalton, Dr Andrew Dawson and Mr Nigel Gough, an electronics specialist, of the department of obstetrics and gynaecology at the Welsh National School of Medicine in Cardiff.

The procedure began after the thirty-fourth week of pregnancy. In spite of the cost of telephone charges, monitoring the patient from home each day cost less than 6 per cent of the daily hospital bed charges and the share of the equipment for examining the baby's heart.

Heartbeats arriving at the obstetric unit appeared instantaneously on a computer display screen.

An account of the procedure is described in the current issue of the *British Medical Journal*. Telecardiogram recordings, as they are called, were tried first for short periods on women with no complications and involved five people at home and ten in hospital.

A small "squawk box" is placed on the woman's abdominal wall.

Made by Sonicaid, a specialist firm of medical equipment suppliers, it consists of an electronic detector and a loudspeaker. The mouthpiece of the telephone is placed beside the loudspeaker for the heartbeat to be transmitted.

In the case quoted, the daily link between home and hospital continued until irregularities were detected and the woman was admitted to hospital, where she gave birth to a normal baby.

Group call for inquiry into sentencing by JPs

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Bristol group of Radical Alternatives to Prison (RAP) has asked for a judicial inquiry into the sentencing of 14 men by magistrates in England and Wales.

It says that there is no justification for wide variations in sentencing practice by magistrates' courts. That is disclosed in a report by the Home Office during the past decade from Home Office statistics of an annual league table of rates of adult imprisonment by the courts.

The latest figures showed that 1981 was a bad year for fair play, RAP claims. Dorset sent 13.23 per cent of male adult offenders directly to jail, compared with a national average of 9.39 per cent and a low figure of 4.14 per cent in Warwickshire.

"Individual benches within county areas provide even more startling contrasts", Newbury, in Berkshire, sent 14 times as many people to prison as the Blyth Valley Bench in Northumberland, 22.6 per cent, compared with 1.6 per cent.

Though RAP has drawn the attention of successive Home Secretaries and Lord Chancellors to the wide variations, "no practical action has been taken to curb the powers which some magistrates abuse with so little concern for the basic rights of their fellow citizens".

RAP says individual cases from Newbury or Dorset cannot be referred to the European Court of Human Rights

Trainee GP miscarries after 75-hour shift

A doctor's union has stepped up its campaign for shorter working hours after a young pregnant trainee doctor was said to have miscarried as a result of over-work. The incident was described in last week's *Doctor* magazine by Dr Jane Bernal, a member of the 5,000-strong National Practitioners' Union. She said the trainee doctor working at an inner-city children's hospital, who was three months pregnant, fell ill at the beginning of a 75-hour weekend shift which began at 9am on a Friday.

She asked to go home, but her consultant refused permission because no other doctor was available. Although she was vomiting, and had diarrhoea, she carried on working and treated about 100 patients with no more than an hour's rest at a stretch. On the Tuesday she had a miscarriage.

The article concludes that the case "demonstrates the sort of thing that doctors have put up with for much too long, and why something needs to be done urgently. Clearly neither the hospital nor the Department of Health and Social Security has any intention of doing anything about making sure this sort of thing does not happen again."

Dr Bernal, who leads the union's junior doctors' section, said they were demanding a minimum 60-hour working week and the abolition of long weekend shifts.

Dr Bernal said the woman did not want to be named, and did not identify the hospital or health authority, but said the doctor was considering legal action.

Burial ground find fills historical gap

By David Nicholson-Lord

A couple using a metal detector have uncovered a burial ground in West Sussex which may cast new light on the period after the Romans left Britain.

The find was revealed at a public meeting in Chichester on Saturday. Thirty volunteers will start intensive excavations in July on the early medieval, or Dark Ages, burial ground, which is thought to contain hundreds of graves.

Among items found so far are silver and bronze jewelry, described as of high quality, coins, rings, buckles and spearheads. One brooch from 1st century AD 400 and appears to indicate that the Jutes, who colonized Britain in the wake of the Romans, settled in Sussex.

Among the graves that have been examined are those of a warrior of 6ft 3in, who was buried with his spear, and a wealthy woman buried with her handbag containing Roman coins.

Uncovering Imperial Rome, page 10

Lord Elgin rejects Greek claim

By Ronald Faux

Lord Elgin and Kinnear said yesterday that he would approve of the return of the Elgin Marbles to Greece as part of a worldwide attempt to recreate and recapture the great spirit of the Parthenon architecture.

However, he dismissed the present case being put by the Greek Government for their return, which he said was "as weak as water".

The Greek Government are to make a formal claim for the return of the sculptures, removed by a forebear of Lord Elgin from the Parthenon in the nineteenth century with the approval of the Greek authorities.

Neither the British Government nor the British Museum have shown any sympathy in the past for the Greek claims to the marbles, and Lord Elgin believed that the present demands, however engagingly expressed by Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister of Culture, would not win sympathy.

"They are merely saying that 'I want one thing to go from your museum to my museum', he said.

"But if an attempt is made to recapture the entire spirit of the great architecture by bringing together the Parthenon collections from around the world, then that would be different."

ATHENS: It is still not clear whether the request for the return of the Elgin Marbles will be made by the Greek Foreign Ministry through diplomatic channels or by Miss Mercouri, who is due in London on Saturday as guest of the Institute of Contemporary Arts (Mario Modiano writes).

Livingstone accuses the press of distortion

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, today accused newspapers of portraying him as a "raving lunatic". He says in the magazine *Tibbis* that newspapers have become "propaganda sheets" for their editors or owners.

Tibbis has given Mr Livingstone a regular column. He said he had jumped at the chance of contributing a column "to reach over one million people without reporters, editors or owners twisting what I want to say".

If he believed everything he read about "Red Ken" then "I wouldn't vote for him myself".

Mr Livingstone added: "Clearly no one in Britain wants to see censorship of the papers, but there are too few left and there is so little choice in political terms that some sort of action is required."

"I am tempted to say that we need a new law to prevent millionaire Australians coming over here to buy up our newspapers. But instead we could just extend the existing laws which control political balance."

'Inquest' decides Mozart was murdered by person unknown

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, who was buried in a pauper's grave the day after his death in 1791, was murdered, a "jury" decided on Saturday.

After listening to two hours of evidence on the circumstances surrounding the composer's death, the "jury", at the Brighton Festival, remained divided in its opinion, but less than half of the 250 believed that he had died of natural causes, as the official version has it.

A majority returned a "verdict" of murder, but disputed which of three suspects was guilty. Finally Franz Hoffmeyer, a Viennese court official and husband of Mozart's piano pupil, Magdalena, possibly helped by his mistress, emerged as chief villain, with 60 votes to support his guilt.

Sassmayr, Mozart's composition pupil and lodger and thought to be the lover of his wife, Constanza, received 39 votes. Salieri, the court Kapellmeister who has already gained a bad name through Peter Shaffer's play *Amadeus*, was thought guilty by 28 people.

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US and Russia blame each other for slow pace of Geneva talks

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The chief American and Soviet negotiators in the talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear missiles have returned to Geneva for their sixth session since the meetings started 18 months ago, each blaming lack of progress on the other side's obduracy.

Mr Paul Nitze, aged 76, said the interim proposal, regarded by the Americans as a first step towards the ultimate zero-option goal of no such missiles in Europe, made just before the negotiations adjourned at the end of March, opened an opportunity to find common ground.

"Unfortunately, the Soviets continue to impose unacceptable conditions upon such an agreement", he said. But any new proposals they made would be examined with an open mind.

His Soviet counterpart, Mr Yuri Kvititsinski, aged 46, said that the American "interim option" was aimed at imposing

a unilateral reduction on the Soviet Union. He advocated the latest Andropov proposals as the means for radically reducing nuclear arms in Europe and maintaining approximate parity between the Soviet Union and Nato, both in delivery systems and in the number of warheads.

The negotiations resume on Tuesday, with the United States reported to be considering proposing a 300-warhead limit for each side. This would mean partial deployment of about half of the 572 of the new cruise and Pershing 2 missiles to counter the Soviet SS20s. Unless there is a positive outcome to this round, prospects are bleak for any progress in the parallel negotiations on strategic weapons which resume next month.

ATHENS: Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, is sending letters to day to the leaders of the other five Balkan states, including

Turkey, inviting them to set in motion plans for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

He announced this initiative in the course of a large political rally in the northern Greek town of Komotini, near the frontiers with Turkey and Bulgaria, where thousands of people were chanting "out with the death bases" that he was proposing to the other leaders a concrete procedure aimed at the elimination of nuclear weapons from the Balkan peninsula. It would begin with a summit meeting of experts within 1983, and culminate eventually in a summit conference of Balkan leaders.

"Our ambition is that the Balkans, once the powder-keg of Europe, should become a bastion of peace", he said. The Prime Minister's call was echoed on Sunday by demonstrators for peace and nuclear disarmament who converged on Constitution Square.

The main march was from Marathron to Athens and was staged to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the assassination of Gregory Lambrakis, the left-wing deputy and leading peace campaigner, by right-wing extremists. However, the peace movements of other left-wing parties in Greece failed to agree on a common demonstration, so yesterday's marches, attended by tens of thousands, were sponsored only by the pro-Soviet Greek Communist Party.

Man in the News

Testing time for a cautious hawk

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

When you meet Mr Kenneth Adelman, President Reagan's new Arms Control Director, it is hard to understand why there was such a fuss over his appointment and why it took the Senate almost three months to approve his confirmation.



Mr Adelman: Not entirely at ease

When he was nominated to succeed the urbane Mr Eugene Rostow as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), he had the reputation of being a hardliner on defence issues. Yet in conversation he emphasises the need for caution and flexibility when dealing with the Soviet Union.

During his disastrous initial Senate confirmation hearing, Mr Adelman, who is 36, appeared to be ignorant about the task he was taking on. He answered at least 20 times "I don't know" or "I hadn't thought about that" to questions relating directly to arms control issues that he was asked to "stage fright" and, after some intensive behind-the-scenes coaching, his performance improved a great deal during subsequent appearances. Now, although still not completely fluent in his subject, he at least seems more comfortable when talking about his allotted task.

ish reputation largely to his opposition to the Salt 2 agreement negotiated by the Carter Administration but never ratified by the Senate. He wrote an article in an academic publication explaining why he was against it, and this was one of the pieces of evidence his opponents on the Senate foreign relations committee used against him.

In that article he not only criticized the lack of verification procedures built into Salt 2 but made the more sweeping criticism of arms control accords for failing to slow down the Soviet Union's military build-up. This did not mean, he now explains, that he was opposed to arms control talks as such, as some of his Democratic opponents have alleged. But he felt the history of arms control in the past 15 years had been disappointing and called for a new approach.

Pinochet's big state sell-off backfires

Immediately after the coup which overthrew the left-wing administration of President Salvador Allende in 1973, General Pinochet set less than an economic revolution. Using the theories espoused by Professor Milton Friedman and some bright young Chilean disciples from the University of Chicago, the new president set about dismantling the various state controls. They had been blamed for a daunting inflation rate of 600 per cent and drastic food shortages.

Under the late President Allende and indeed previous administrations, much of the economy was run by the state. As long ago as 1939 the Corporación de Fomento (Corfo) had been established to foster the country's transformation into a modern industrial power.

By 1970 some 300 businesses were owned by Corfo and during President Allende's three years in power a further 100 or so companies were taken over by the central government. In his enthusiasm for privatization of the country's industrial base, President Pinochet had sold off more than 400

state-owned companies so that, by 1980, only 42 remained under state control and half of these were up for sale. The swift disposal of so many businesses when the economy was beginning to slow down and interest rates were high meant that few were in a position to buy. This resulted inevitably in a small handful of people owning a majority of the country's sources of production.

Police have launched a big sweep through working-class districts near Santiago, where violent disturbances broke out on Friday. Weekend reports said more than 100 people were detained. The unrest came after the funerals of a young taxi driver and a boy of 15 shot on Wednesday after anti-government protests.

A week earlier, police clashed with workers and students making an illegal protest march through the centre of Santiago.

On May Day, during a similar demonstration, 100 people were injured and 100 arrested in clashes between protesters and assaulters in civilian clothes, wielding clubs. Police did not intervene.

CHILE'S ECONOMIC CRISIS PART 1

In the field of overseas commerce, President Pinochet stood for opening the economy up to the competition of international trade. Import tariffs totalling some 94 per cent under the previous administration were dismantled and replaced by customs duty of 10 per cent on all articles including food staples such as wheat and luxury goods such as whisky.

Finally, agricultural reforms initiated by President Allende and his predecessor, President Eduardo Frei, came to an abrupt end under General Pinochet. About 30 per cent of Chile's agricultural land was returned to its original owners, 20 per cent was auctioned off to non-farming sectors and only 30 per cent remained in the hands of the small-scale farmers who had benefited from the reform programme. Before 1973 the latter had been able to take advantage of special credit and technical assistance arrangements run by the state. But after the military

private hands, interest rates were determined by free market forces and restrictions on the free movement of capital were completely abolished. In 1976, Chile withdrew from the Andean Pact, one of whose goals was to "after preferential treatment for goods produced in its six member states." Chilean industries began to fall apart. Businessmen became importers and in some cases simply closed down their factories. Easy access in credit and a huge demand for imported goods led to more indebtedness by many Chileans. Savings were no longer invested; exports fell and imports rose.

Peace movements seek referendum on Nato missiles

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

More than 1,500 participants in a West Berlin conference of peace movements from 25 countries joined hands on Saturday evening to form a chain stretching from the Polish military mission on the western edge of the city to the Portuguese consulate in the centre to symbolize their demands for a nuclear-free Europe from Poland to Portugal.

Herr Egon Bahr, the ADP defence expert, said his party would soon introduce a resolution in Parliament calling for an immediate halt to the arms race on both sides.

Speakers and organizers at the conference said they were satisfied with the result of their discussions and expert hearings, although the meetings were boycotted by all official peace groups in East Europe.

Their action came at the end of a six-day gathering, the second European nuclear disarmament convention, which called for non-violent blockades of military installations, close cooperation with trade unions and the holding of referendums to prevent the employment of new Nato missiles in West Europe in the autumn.

A third conference of peace movements will be held in Italy next year, when it is hoped the East Europeans will attend. In Berlin messages of support were read out that had been smuggled out by unofficial peace movements in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

The 3,000 participants, who included Monsignor Bruce Kent, General Secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and leading West German politicians from the Social Democratic and Green parties, organized from the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, and women from the Greenham Common protest camp, said they did not now expect an acceptable solution at the Geneva arms talks. The only endorsement they would give would be for a continuation of talks beyond 1983 and scrapping of all plans for deployment of the missiles.

Herr Erich Hoecker, the East German leader, reacted quickly to the demonstration in East Berlin last week by five Green members of Parliament, who were arrested after unfurling banners calling for disarmament in East and West. In a surprisingly conciliatory message, Herr Hoecker, to whom the Greens had addressed a message, said he regretted it had not been possible to talk "to you and your friends." But he said both German states should take steps for disarmament in their respective alliances.

Meanwhile the peace movements in Europe, America, Japan and the Pacific would try to mobilize public opinion to make the deployment of new missiles politically impossible.

The Greens' action was warmly welcomed by the unofficial East German peace campaigners, who told the conference in a message that a number of activists, including seven members of the Evangelical church in Cottbus, had recently been arrested and sentenced for the "reasonable" passing on of information.

Herr Oskar Lafontaine, the Mayor of Saarbrücken and a leading left-wing member of the Social Democratic Party, called for a general strike by German trade unions to bring pressure on the Government and stop the production of materials related to war.

Bonn has rejected an East German protest made at the weekend at Raum Benneckenstein, near Magdeburg, and "forcibly destroyed border security installations" in mission in East Berlin protested against the reports of this put out by the official East German news agency.

His call was firmly rejected by the German Trades Union Council, which said it ruled out any strike against the legal, democratic system.

Those bodies constitutionally empowered to make them.

Kenyans suspect Britain of grooming new leader

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Kenya's biggest political crisis for years continues here, with all three Sunday papers leading their front pages with reports of the latest developments.

The West German mission in East Berlin protested against the reports of this put out by the official East German news agency.

President Daniel arap Moi told a public meeting a week ago that an unknown foreign power was grooming someone of its choice to become president. Most Kenyans believe he was referring to Britain.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are due to visit Kenya in November. They were last here in 1952, when King George VI died and the Queen succeeded him while in Kenya. If the present crisis strains relations with Britain, which has close relations with Kenya and is this country's biggest trading partner and source of aid, it could mean a recon-sideration of the forthcoming royal visit.

Several ministers and other leaders have issued statements urging President Moi to name the "traitor" and the country backing him. The Livestock Development Minister, Mr Paul Ngai, even calls for the "traitor's" property to be seized, and alleges - without giving details - that he has received substantial sums of money from Israel and South Africa.

Back in Nairobi Mr Njonjo returned to Nairobi yesterday from London and went to church in a city suburb. He told parishioners to go home, sleep peacefully, and not waste time in talking "nonsense".

Vatican swop in Timor

From Susan MacDonald, Lisbon

The Vatican announcement on the appointment of a new Apostolic Administrator in East Timor can be seen to reflect the continued interest in this small country, which was occupied by Indonesia in 1976 after the withdrawal of Portugal.

do Belo, an East Timorese. His predecessor, Mgr Martinho da Costa Lopes, a Timorese of Chinese origin, has officially resigned after a five-year term. He had become a symbol against Indonesian oppression.

East Timorese guerrilla groups fighting in certain areas force Indonesia to keep 3,000 troops and policemen on the island.

The new papal representative is Father Carlos Filipe Ximenes, the Portuguese Prime Minister, for discussions.

Russia reveals its letters from America

Moscow (AP) - A Soviet newspaper yesterday said the nuclear freeze movement in the United States was growing and it published letters of concern written by "ordinary Americans" to Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader.



Close marking: Pele, the Brazilian football star, with his wife at the Cannes film festival.

In a general reply to the letter writers, he said the Soviet Union's position is "not to start an arms race in a place where it did not exist and to stop it where it exists now".

The letters and Mr Andropov's reply were published in *Komsomolskaya Pravda*. The paper quoted from one letter which, it said, was written by Joy Copeland, of Fairfax, Virginia, who accused President Reagan of pursuing increased defence spending on behalf of friends in the arms industry. The writer said she is a civilian, who has been 12 years with the Air Force, including posts at the Pentagon.

Jailing of editor alarms Hongkong-Chinese

From Neil Kelly, Peking

The sentencing of a left-wing Hongkong editor to 10 years imprisonment here for espionage is likely to cause worries in the Chinese residents when they travel on the mainland, or if the territory reverts to Chinese sovereignty.

China, Singapore and Indonesia are supporting fresh efforts by Thailand to break the deadlock in Cambodia, according to Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Sawetala, the Thai Foreign Minister.

Mr Lo Chen-hsun editor of the Chinese-language pro-Peking *New Evening Post* has been under arrest here for a year, it was disclosed yesterday. His disappearance while on a visit last year caused a sensation in Hongkong left-wing circles.

He confirmed yesterday that his proposal to go to Hanoi for talks with the Vietnamese Government, provided it first withdrew its troops in Cambodia 18 miles from the Thai border, had been endorsed by the three governments.

Mr Lo, who is believed to have travelled on a passport issued by the People's Republic of China, is not obviously subject to protection by the British Government on the grounds of his Hongkong residence.

Air Chief Marshal Siddhi will next week begin visits to the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia for talks about his mission to Hanoi, which may take place in July. It would be the first visit by a Thai minister to Vietnam since that country invaded Cambodia four and a half years ago.

The Thai say an 18-mile pullback by the Vietnamese would demonstrate their sincerity in seeking a solution in Cambodia and ensure that Thai border villages were no longer within range of Vietnamese artillery.

RATHURST: Australia and Japan could offer to form a joint peacekeeping force as part of efforts to resolve the Cambodian conflict. Mr Lionel Bowen, the Australian Deputy Prime Minister, said yesterday, Reuters reports.

The Soviet press has on several occasions published letters it said Americans wrote to Mr Andropov, including a well-publicized one from 10-year-old Samantha Smith of Manchester, Maine. Mr Andropov personally replied to her.

Soviet commentators yesterday reiterated demands that British and French nuclear missiles be counted in the arms reduction talks which resume tomorrow in Geneva.

Support mounts for Thai mission to Hanoi

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

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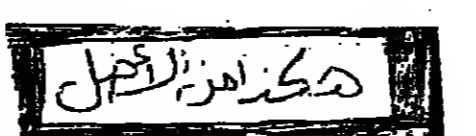
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In Tokyo a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said the law did not generally allow the dispatch of Japanese defence forces abroad for such military cooperation.

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THE ARTS

Television National colours

"A man couldn't ask for a prettier day", says John Brown on the gallows, upright as a Saturn rocket before the hangman sends him in who-knows-what direction. So Sterling Hayden, for it really was he, ended a cameo part, doubtfully as his name suggests, in The Blue and the Gray, which began last night on BBC1. He departed early on, leaving us to face most of the five hours and five minutes of this Civil War saga, which continues tonight and concludes tomorrow.

To be fair, this one began well. The war is to be seen through the eyes of the artist John Geysler, born in Virginia but coiffured in his anti-slavery views when slave-hunters hang his black friend for sheltering runaways.

When the war starts, his brothers are on the Southern side while he journeys with the North. He has met and sketched Abraham Lincoln, recognizable, despite the built-up nose, as our old, grave friend Gregory Peck - especially grave on this occasion, maybe because that nose is uncomfortable.

Geysler, attractively and earnestly played by John Hammond, is present at the first battle of Bull Run. It is watched by senators and their ladies from Washington but their picnic is snarled up in the ensuing rout.

All is not lost here for Geysler, however, for he meets a senator's daughter, Kathy Reynolds (Kathleen Beller), in the most trying conditions and starts the road to romance by slapping her across the face to stifle her hysterics. He has also made a friend of Janna Steele (Stacy Keach), the President's bodyguard, a mysterious man given to prophetic dreams, one of which almost stops him proposing to Geysler's pretty cousin thereby closing off a promising sub-plot.

But The Blue and the Gray is entered into by everybody with great gusto, as befits such a sad national remembrance. With more than 2,000 participating, it certainly does have a cast too numerous to mention, but everything is well handled by the director Andrew V. McLaglen. If the eyes do not take it all in at once, the videos surely will.

Dennis Hackett

Opera Not a trace of pomposity

Die Meistersinger Covent Garden

Wagner's humane comedy returned to Covent Garden on Saturday in a revival that is better than ripe: it is very much alive. In the pit Sir Colin Davis bypasses traditional wisdom and solemnity in favour of a frank response to the music, a spring attack rather than an autumnal remembering. The accompaniment to Sachs's third act monologue, for instance, realizes all the sounds of conflict as well as the sweetness, and the pagantry at the end is hearteningly free of pomposity. Even the overture has more of

passionate sword-thrust than stately procession about it.

The principal singers are mostly those who worked with Sir Colin on the last revival a year ago. Hans Sotin as Sachs falls in with his conductor in avoiding portentousness: this is no philosopher cobbler but a simple artisan, who sings in a matter-of-fact style and compensates for possible shallowness with the dignity and beauty of his tone. Among the other Meistersingers, Gwynne Howell is a deep, still, admirable Pogner, and John Gibbs makes an effective new Kothner. The one sadness is that these performances bring us the last of Sir Geraint Evans's meao but acutely lovable Beckmesser. On the side of youth and

love, Lucia Popp is again a radiant Eva, of unaffected pure sound and long phrases of a wholly natural elegance. I am afraid one hears the quietest very much as an accompanist for her, despite the positive contributions of the others. Among them is Robert Tear's exciting and vocally daring David, a performance to crown a season of remarkable versatility and success for him.

Robert Ilosfalvy, who has arrived at Wagner's more lyrical heroes after three decades on the operatic stage, contributes a less than wonderful Waltherr, but one cannot grumble when everywhere else there is such benignity.

Paul Griffiths



Lucia Popp: radiant and naturally elegant

Cannes Film Festival Irresistible urge to scandalize

A Cannes favourite for a quarter of a century, the Italian director Marco Ferreri says of his new film, Storia di Piera, that "it is up to the spectator to build up his own story with the material I have assembled" - which might seem a rather high-handed approach, particularly since the material provided is so largely incoherent. The film is not as grossly offensive as La Grande Bouffe, L'ultima donna or Tales of Ordinary Madness, though Ferreri cannot ever resist the urge to scandalize (he touches the nadir of pornography with a scene in which Isabelle Huppert raises her skirt to reveal - thanks to the magic of montage - some other lady's public parts).

The film is based on Piera Degli Esposto's memoirs of

family life, with an incorrigibly promiscuous mother and a devoted if somewhat abstracted communist father, both of whom she loved equally and incestuously. The fact that the multinational, all-star family is composed of Huppert, Hanna Schygulla and Marcello Mastroianni does not enhance belief any more than Ferreri's obvious delight in the scandalous hits encourages confidence in his claims that this ragged slice of life is all about man's destiny.

Mrinal Sen's The Case is Closed is a reassuring contrast. It has none of the gloss of Ferreri, but its credibility lies precisely in its rough, indignant urgency. Sen brings us closer than any other film-maker to the daily life of his country.

His new film investigates a small Calcutta incident. A 12-year-old boy - one of ten million infant employed - who works as a domestic servant for a middle-class couple, dies suddenly one night. The cause seems to be carbon monoxide poisoning caused by sleeping in an unventilated kitchen. The consequent investigations reveal more about the fears and guilt of the middle-class employers, however, than about the physical causes of the accident. The ultimate message of this quietly unrelenting film, with its constant turmoil of faces, accusing and accused, is that the greatest of social crimes is indifference.

David Robinson

Dance Young experience

Swan Lake Covent Garden

Three further casts have followed Samsova and Ashmole into the leads in Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet's Swan Lake, but only one of them really brought the production to life. That was when Margaret Barbieri played Odette and Odile, with Desmond Kelly as Siegfried and a bonus in Alain Dubreuil's Rothbart, as vivid and sinister, as something out of Star Wars.

Barbieri not only dances the ballerina role more strongly than the other contestants, she gives the part more emotion and character too: a very gentle heroine in the lakeside scenes, a dangerously seductive double in the ballroom. Kelly acts Siegfried with conviction and partners magnificently.

One advantage Barbieri has over Marinn Tait and Sheryl Kennedy is that she had her first taste of ballerina roles while still a teenager, and, although Royal Ballet policies then enforced a cruel hiatus, the early experience counts. It is difficult to give a really good dancer responsibilities too soon, and easy to leave it too late. Tait and Kennedy both dance with care and understanding, but the theatrical magic is not there.

This production is likely to come into its own when the management summons up courage to put some of the really young dancers into the leads.

John Percival

RLPO/Handley Philharmonic Hall Liverpool/Radio 3

Music which falls easily upon the ear is not necessarily by definition either good or bad. A work's status is determined merely by its power to set in motion the coils of the imagination and the intellect. If there was an outwardly undemanding piece which failed in the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra's concert on Saturday it was not William Mathias's Second Symphony, which received a brilliant world premiere under Vernon Handley, forming the climax of this year's Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society's contemporary composer seminar.

Mathias has valuable things to say, even if his manner is sometimes a little garrulous. True, his occasional pieces, like the setting of Psalm 67 now known universally as the "Royal Wedding Anthem", and the Investiture Anniversary Fanfare, both of which we heard in performances of brash respiciendence, have no profundities to utter. Indeed there is something almost wicked about their jaunty, a Walton-like sparkle in the eye.

The new symphony, however, like Walton's First, has deeper aspirations. It is subtitled Summer Music, although its chief atmospheric concern is predictably with things Celtic. "Festiva regni" (summer regni) is the first movement, explores rather than fully develops two main ideas. In

Concerts

spite of Mathias's effusive manner the effect achieved here is a magical one of solid granite cliffs, of primeval and frantic Dionysian rites and of mystery and remoteness.

The second movement is prefaced by a line translated from the sixth-century Welsh poet Taliesin. "My original country is the region of the summer stars". With the incantations of the woodwind and the static harmonies, there are echoes here of Messiaen, although Mathias cannot resist building to a huge and brassy climax, thereby spoiling his spiritual and cosmological allusion. But the finale, exultantly reflecting the closing words of Dylan Thomas's prologue to the collected poems, reaffirms a conviction which was heard to be lamentably lacking in Delius's dull response to Walt Whitman's ecstatic Sea Drift, despite the superlative singing of Peter Knapp and the Liverpool Philharmonic Chorus.

Stephen Pettitt

EBF/Gönnenwein Festival Hall

A beautifully interlocked Bach programme to celebrate the twenty-first English Bach Festival; the Fourth Suite, the Christmas Cantata which borrows its opening movement and the E-flat Magnificat from which Bach took a duet for the cantata. This Magnificat, with its four lightweight interpolations, does not have the

Theatre

The Great Eric Ackroyd Disaster Coliseum, Oldham

"Welcome to r'North" says the doth-capped narrator, addressing an audience of approximately 500 locals and me. Almost at once however he is upstaged by the world-famous smoke of Grindley's Smokeworks, belching in from the wings, descending in murky drapes from the flies and sending a shower of begrimed pigeon corpses thudding at his feet.

Feeding happily on "soot and chips" and dusting their babies like furniture, the people of Badchester are extremely proud of their smoke which Grindley's exist specially to produce. All this is good bitter hilarity up in these parts, but only Bill Tidy, whose first play this is, could have devised the Spriggs Trophy for industrial coughing, coughed for at Wembley and won by Badchester for 93 successive years.

Devotees of the "Cloggies" in Private Eye will find the Badchester coughers no disappointment in Pat Trueman's production. Their angry little faces (one with the characteristic Bill Tidy spectacles) are much closer to the cartoonist's style than Tim Courtenay's Andy Capp was. Especially champion smelker Eric (John McArdle), who turns aside momentarily from making Ackroyd's famous Spotted Number 12 in boast to the audience, and releases a burst of

fresh air on the unprotected town. Instantly the old asphyxiate, the coughers' lungs are wrecked and public indignation drives Eric to exile in the most appalling place they can think of.

London is kind, however. In no time he moves in with the red-winged misdoer Nellie (Barbara Rosenblatt) whose "ample acreage" won her the Golden-Hearted Whore of the Year Trophy in 1975, has his own chat show and wears his filthy old mac to a Royal Garden Party where the Queen (Elizabeth Kelly) addresses him graciously and is rewarded with a piece of cold tripe. Only a stress-induced addiction to Soapo (a remarkable washing-up liquid running at 97 degrees proof) prevents his being elected Prime Minister as "a shining example of northern grit". But rest assured that we do get in Wembley and that the male voice choirs from nearby Rosendale and Radcliffe have the time of their lives competitively coughing "Yellow Submarine" and the Hebrews' Chorus from Nabucco.

Some episodes are flat or poorly motivated and this plot still has infinite untapped possibilities. Brian Jacques's songs, though enjoyable and musical, are too leisurely and their brass quartet scoring drowns the voices. But they still have a hit here. And the theatre shop surely ought to sell bottled Grindley's smoke to take home. How else can I breathe in Kensington?

Anthony Masters

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Advertisement for Boeing 737 aircraft. It features a grid of 70 Boeing 737 aircraft silhouettes, each labeled with an airline name such as British Airways, Britannia Airways, British Airtours, Orion Air, Air Europe, Monarch Airlines, and Dan-Air. Below the grid, text reads: 'There are more Boeing 737s flying into, out of and all around the U.K. than any other jetliner. Airlines are flying and buying the 737 because they can count upon its on-time reliability. Passengers fly the 737 because of its comfort. Soon the 737-300, with greater efficiency, quieter performance characteristics, more passenger comfort and more room for hand baggage, will be available. Prediction: The 737 fleet will be a runway favorite for the next 20 years.'

BOEING Getting people together.

JUNE 83 Behind every would-be Prime Minister is a would-be Kitchen Cabinet. This week The Times looks at the campaign leaders and their advisers. First, Peter Stothard on Mrs Thatcher's team

Off to work they go

To close observers of Downing Street life one of the first signs of a summer election came in February with the news that a certain Alison Ward had been asked to arrange her holidays for June. The object of this attention was at that time not even working for the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister, however, had other ideas. Her concern was that her most trusted personal assistant, Caroline Stevens, had a baby in the offing and a candidate for a husband, former Number Ten political secretary Richard Ryder, who would need a candidate's wife to help with fleshing out the constituency.

From typists to speechwriters, from fact-gatherers to muck-spreaders, the team that will guide Mrs Thatcher's personal path to the poll on June 9 is now almost complete. As we will show in this series over the next two days, the rival party leaders have very different attitudes to advisers and the advice that they give.

Perhaps the most famous of the high-earning Thatcher men is set to arrive in London tomorrow. If Alison Ward could be made ready for the campaign in comparative secrecy, Gordon Reece, the flamboyant public relations man who masterminded Mrs Thatcher's image in 1979, could not. It is said that the Prime Minister deliberately asked him to stay in the United States (where he has been for several years working for the industrialist and art collector Armand Ham-

mer) until the announcement of the election had been made. As one colleague put it: "Gordon had only to get within a hundred miles of Land's End for poll fever to become an epidemic."

So not until Wednesday does Reece rejoin a team which at the moment looks roughly as follows. Among what becomes a virtual personal staff will be her parliamentary private secretary Ian Gow and a party vice chairman, Michael Spicer, Sir Ronald Millar and Ferdinand Mount as speechwriters; David Wolfson, her chief of staff; Stephen Sherbourne who will conduct her breakfast briefing, John Whittingdale, head of the political section in the research department, who will provide up-to-date facts and figures on tour and the highly experienced party officer, Roger Boaden, who for the fifth time will be organizing a Tory leader's tour logistics.

On the surface, both the names of the advisers and their strategy might appear simple enough. The view is widely held within the Tory Party that the policy is clear, the opinion polls massively and firmly in their favour, the opposition in disarray and that the job for Mrs Thatcher's team is little more than to steer a straight course to victory. But as seen from inside the Thatcher camp, it does not look that way at all.

Today - which in the militaristic terminology employed by Roger Boaden and his men is known as "D-day minus 24" - the focus of uncertainty is the arrival of Gordon Reece. To paraphrase the words of an earlier Tory Prime Minister, he may not terrify the opposition parties but he certainly frightens his own side. The late entrance of last time's hero has in a curious way, thrown up all sorts of doubts about this campaign, how different it is from 1979, how different the country is, how different she is. As one senior participant put it last week: "Will Gordon realize how much has changed, how electing a prime minister differs from electing an opposition leader, how the old battles don't need to be fought all over again?"

It is reluctantly accepted amongst the current advisers that Reece is a man in whom she has complete personal trust. Although no fan of his Ronnie Corbett looks and high



lifestyle, the fine champagnes and the big cigars, she associates his judgement with her victory. As another close observer puts it: "If Labour narrows the gap (as it surely must), and if the Alliance looks threatening (which it must on at least one day) Gordon Reece could rock what is a carefully prepared boat."

A Tory critic put it more crudely: "There is so much more at stake for Thatcher's people now. There is no one to equal her; they are not so much advisers in a common cause as aides waiting for patronage. They are worried that when the going gets rough Gordon may take away their rewards for four years' service. And because of the ideological purges, there is hardly anyone there who has fought an election at this level. It's like an Isthmian league side with one world class player."

The first official meeting in the Prime Minister's electioneering day will be with her party chairman, Cecil Parkinson, and the 37-year-old economist and political adviser, Stephen Sherbourne who on Friday left - possibly for ever - his publicly paid job in Patrick Jenkin's office at the Department of Industry. Sherbourne is one of the most experienced survivors in a Research Department class that was highly regarded under Edward Heath, but has been the object of downgrading and suspicion by Mrs

Thatcher. He and Parkinson will brief her on issues that have arisen overnight and points that are likely to come up at the 9.30 am press conference. Anthony S. Inmsley, former Now! editor, head of press and publicity, also be in attendance.

If she is travelling to an engagement out of London, this job of continuous filing of opposition statements and the funding of facts and figures with which to counter them, passes to John Whittingdale, the recently appointed head of the Research Department's political section. Whittingdale is a surprise appointment, a 23-year-old Wykehamist known to his friends alternatively as "Mole" or "Bat". He joined the party five years ago as a "library boy", collecting cuttings and politically useful information for the Research Department. Counter to the old departmental trend he has impeccable "dry" economic credentials.

The choice of this very young man to travel with the Prime Minister in such a position has already raised a few eyebrows. To critics it underlines still further the cheap-skate back-up which the Research Department can now provide.

Some of the highest arguments are about where the Prime Minister goes and what she does when she gets there. It is already clear that there are to be fewer overnight stops than in 1979,

"less crashing around in ghastly airport hotels" as one erstwhile sufferer put it. Her programme over the past few months has been carefully planned so that in the event of a short campaign she would not have to return to every major city. The choice of sites for key rallies is a bit like choosing grounds for test matches. Certain ones are inevitable but others need not be taken up every time. Manchester, Birmingham and Cardiff and Glasgow are essential. Leeds may not get another turn. There is a strong strain of advice from Parkinson and the party bureaucracy that in the closing days of the campaign - from D-day minus 4 - she should play to her strength - in the south-east - and not attempt a barnstorming assault on the enemy return. But such decisions may be overturned several times before the final choice has to be made. A Prime Minister even has a perfect security cover for late changes in itinerary.

Security considerations also affect the locations and frequency of the "walkabouts" at which Mrs Thatcher so excelled in 1979. They may be fewer of these at the beginning of the campaign this time - and Parkinson's team are making plans for them to avoid confined spaces such as

shopping arcades which give too great an opportunity to organized opposition.

As for the choice of transport, Mrs Thatcher has a well-known aversion to trains. She has also turned down a benefactor's offer of a McDonnell Douglas aircraft for the campaign on the grounds that it would not be right for her to travel in a non-British plane. The services of Sir Hector Laing's United Biscuits' aircraft are likely to be called upon again. And in charge of implementing the chosen itinerary will be the indefatigable Boaden who first did the job for Edward Heath 13 years ago and who not even the most jealous onlooker could say was the wrong man for the task ahead.

No one has the absolute job of chief of the Prime Minister's touring party. The title of joint major domo on the political side goes to a cox-and-box partnership between Ian Gow, Mrs Thatcher's Parliamentary Private Secretary and Michael Spicer, economist, party vice-chairman, and the man responsible for wielding the Parkinson axe to cut staff costs inside Central Office. Both have seats that require little tending - let alone fighting - Gow amongst the pensioners of Eastbourne and Spicer amongst the Worcestershire fruitfarmers. Gow looks like a stern Victorian solicitor with bald pate, waistcoat and watch chain and is much happier in green baize corridors than drafty provincial halls. Spicer is a tough-minded economist who - excepting an unfortunate venture into political fiction writing - has a much better record in the art of being most things to most men. Each plans to be with the Prime Minister about half the time.

Spicer has some reputation as a cajoler and calmer of political women - having cut his teeth as Parliamentary Private Secretary to Sally Oppenheim. The doyen of this art, however - at least according to legend - is David Wolfson, who for the past four years has been Mrs Thatcher's chief of staff in Downing Street. Facts about his exact role are exceedingly hard to come by. When he turned up in Jerusalem earlier this year as a special emissary to Mr Begin, it was the first firm fact about his job in four years. Nonetheless he is apparently a brilliant soother of the prime ministerial brow. Along with his wife Sue who will help with Mrs Thatcher's clothes, he is likely to be with her throughout.

Along the campaign trail there are, of course, speeches to be written and amended in the light of changing tactics and events. Six main texts are likely to be prepared in advance - each on a central issue - so far including nuclear disarmament, unemployment and social services. Ferdinand Mount, the head of the Downing Street Policy Unit, seems likely to stay in London to coordinate these. Sir Ronald Miller, the playwright and famous phrase maker will travel with her to suit that night's text to the precise effect it is desired to achieve.

The man who gave the country "U-turn if you like, the lady's not for turning" no doubt has some other gems in his typewriter. But Millar is much more than an embroiderer of party-back prose. He has a close personal rapport with her and, if anyone in the team can stand before her and say that her performances are off beam or below par, it is he. Millar is also likely to have an important hand in the crucial last party political broadcast. He is a close associate of Gordon Reece and, if the campaign ever risks sinking into the "Steady as you go" complacency that critical observers fear, these two "veterans", as Cecil Parkinson calls them, will be the men most likely to pull the cart out of the doldrums.

Later this week the Thatcher circus leaves town - in all its glitter and nervousness. In what is hoped will be the last piece of pre-election bad-tiding, visitors to Conservative Central Office last Wednesday had to step over piles of old carpet which, thanks to an anonymous benefactor was being turned out in favour of a splendid blue-and-cream diamond patterned replacement. "Just in time for Maggie's victory celebration", suggested a journalist to one of many harassed officials. "Someone's just said it's for Gordon Reece", came the reply.

All the Prime Minister's men



Ian Gow: Parliamentary private secretary; Michael Spicer: half-time on the trail; Gordon Reece: Public relations mastermind; Anthony S. Inmsley: Press and communications chief; Ferdinand Mount: speech writer in London; David Wolfson: a great calmer of nerves; John Whittingdale: controversial young appointment; Sir Ronald Miller: more than just a speechwriter

Yesterday in Parliament

MOREOVER Miles Rington

Note: this is believed to be the first time a newspaper has ever printed a 'Yesterday in Parliament' column on a Monday.

Business commenced at 11.18. Those present included the Cleaner of the House, the Deputy Cleaner, the Gentleman Polisher and the Bag Boy.

The Cleaner of the House said she wished to draw the House's attention to the mess left behind by the members of Parliament. She had worked in some untidy offices in her day, notably in the newspaper industry, but she had never seen anything like the rubbish left behind by the elected representatives of the House of Commons. If this was the way they treated the Chamber, she wanted to know, then how did they look after the country?

The Deputy Cleaner agreed and said that the amount of empty wrappers reminded her of Hampstead Heath after a Bank Holiday. She said that something should be done about it. For instance, she had just found a champagne bottle under a seat.

The Gentleman Polisher wanted to know if there was anything left in it.

Deputy Cleaner: "No." The Cleaner of the House said the cleanest place she had ever worked at was a lost property office in a big station. The people who worked there knew that if they ever left anything lying around, it would only be handed in to them.

The Deputy Cleaner showed the House a file she had just found and revealed that it was marked "Highly Confidential". She accused the Government of acting in a manner prejudicial to the national interest. She added that she also blamed the Opposition, the Alliance and that messy man from Northern Ireland whose name she could never remember, the one who left all the Guinness bottles. She wanted to know what she ought to do with the confidential file.

Gentleman Polisher: "Is there anything in it?" Deputy Cleaner (after a pause): "Sandwiches." (Laughter.)

The Bag Boy, in his maiden speech in the House, asked where the Queen sat when she made her speech.

Deputy Cleaner: "Over there." Cleaner of the House: "The

decision of Mrs Thatcher to hold a general election is certainly a good one. It gives us of the Parliamentary workforce a bit of time to clear up before the next batch of elected rogues come pouring in." She went on to say that she hoped Mrs Thatcher would be re-elected, as she liked a woman's touch about the House.

The Deputy Cleaner disagreed, saying that it didn't matter who got in. They were all the same, they all made a mess of things.

The Gentleman Polisher said she showed a lot of cynicism for one so young.

Deputy Cleaner: "Get you, Brass fingers."

The Bag Boy (sitting where the Queen sat) "My Government intends to bring in savage legislation to prevent MPs from leaving litter around. Any MP found dropping rubbish will be fined £1,000 and have his nose rubbed in it. I also intend to raise the wages of the Westminster Bag Boy to £50,000 a year and have him created Lord Waste Paper of Basket."

The Gentleman Polisher ruled these remarks out of order, saying that they showed

disrespect to the House and the Royal Family. He gave him a clip round the earhole.

The Deputy Cleaner said she would give a lot to know which one of them stuck chewing gum under his seat.

Gentleman Polisher: "What flavour?"

The Cleaner of the House said that Old Spit and Polish seemed to have an obsession with food and drink.

The Gentleman Polisher said he was sorry, but it must be nostalgia for the old place. He had used recently been an MP himself, but had failed to win re-election in his constituency and had fallen on evil days, now being reduced to menial tasks about Westminster. He produced a bottle from his pocket and asked if anyone wanted a dram.

The Cleaner said oo, personally, but she was dying for a bag and a cup of tea. She proposed that the business of the House be adjourned for 15 minutes while refreshment was taken.

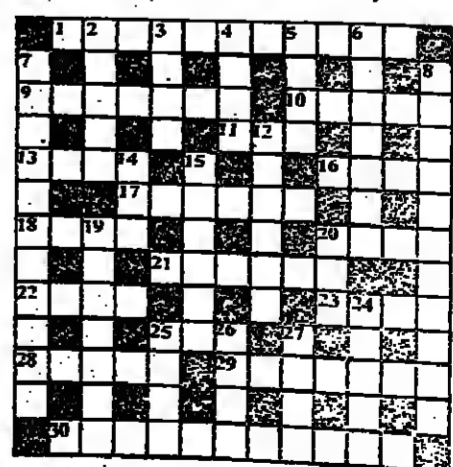
The result of the voting on this motion was three for, one against and one abstention, the Bag Boy being oow asleep in the place where the Queen sat. The House rose at 11.43, the Bag Boy being removed by the ear by the Gentleman Polisher.

TOMORROW

Nicholas Wapshott looks at the men around Michael Foot as the Labour Party struggles to arrange its affairs for an effective election fight

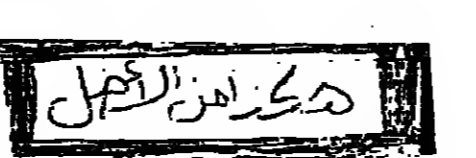
CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 60)

- ACROSS: 1 Cross label (5,6); 9 Information seller (7); 10 Fashion (5); 11 Payment (3); 12 At that time (4); 13 Fleur-de-lis (4); 14 Breathe in (6); 15 Eject (4); 16 Occur in union (4); 17 Blood fluid (6); 18 Debt note (4); 19 Chinese money (4); 20 Fastener (3); 21 Viral disease (5); 22 Makes possible (7); 23 Goods count (11). DOWN: 2 Indian coin (5); 3 Quote (4); 4 Sad (4); 5 Hollow (4); 6 Keenly (7); 7 Sound transmitter (11); 8 Mail de mer (11).



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PROFILE: Quentin Bell

Who's afraid for Virginia Woolf?

Down in his potter's studio, the emeritus professor of the History and Theory of Art is hard at it assembling an exhibition of his work. It makes a change from setting the record straight on his misunderstood aunt.

To discover the powerhouse of one of England's enduring export industries it is necessary to penetrate deepest Sussex, into the lazy green countryside that spreads beneath the South Downs, and into an English country garden all set about with terracotta statues in the Italian manner.

Cobbe Place is the home of Quentin Bell and his wife, Anne Olivier Bell. Two miles in one direction lies Mink's House, five miles in the other is Charleston. This is the heart of the Virginia Woolf belt.

Quentin, Virginia's nephew, now aged 73, balding and massively white-bearded like a storybook mad professor, emerged from his potter's studio in overalls and wellingtons, patting off clouds of white dust. The emeritus professor of the History and Theory of Art at Sussex University was busily engaged in assembling an exhibition of his work for display at Liberty's in London to coincide with the publication of his latest book, 'Techniques of Terracotta', which has nothing whatsoever to do with his aunt.

But the spectre of Virginia will not go away. Since Quentin published his definitive two-volume biography of her more than ten years ago, Woolf-dissecting, particularly on the Eng. Lit. campuses of the United States, has become a British export success on a par with Dimple Haig and the Harrier jump jet.

Quentin, it must be said, does not care for much of it. "When Leonard Woolf asked me to do the biography in 1966, it was a task I took on very unwillingly. I was very much torn, because there is always a feeling of suspicion on the part of the reader about biographies written by close members of the subject's family."

"On the other hand, one knows what is probable. I am very glad that I did it now, people really had the wildest ideas about her. It is a good thing that there should be a book which, whatever its other faults, is substantially true."

Although the work was received enthusiastically by a majority of reviewers at the time, it has since under full frontal attack come, particularly from feminists. Quentin has become well used to fusillades of male chauvinist pigery.

"People feel very passionately about Virginia, particularly women; they have some image of her that they want, and they find it very painful at times to recognize that the facts do not bear them out. I am

afraid my book is quite unacceptable to many people."

Virginia has become almost a Joan of Arc figure to some sections of the feminist movement. Germaine Greer once paid a visit to Cobbe Place and told Quentin and his wife Anne Olivier Bell, a second cousin of Lord Olivier, that they were operating an illegal closed shop in the Virginia Woolf industry.

Quentin is not amused. "Those feminists are misinterpreting her, and they find my work unacceptable because it does not give them the impression they want. That doesn't matter: what does worry me is that some of the things that are appearing in the name of scholarship are quite crazy, and there is a danger that the whole of Woolf scholarship will become a joke. Some women believe she was a Marxist, and you will have noticed the really lunatic speculation in *The Times Literary Supplement* that Leonard tried to murder Virginia."

The controversy has brought an endless stream of earnest Americans to the Bells' door, although the procession is now beginning to tail off.

Quentin has no intention of writing anything ever again about his aunt, but he is still concerned to put the record straight.

"The Americans have seized on her as a great protagonist of feminism. She has a certain universal appeal in that people can find anything they want in her. Of course feminism was a very strong trait in her, but it is grossly exaggerated. She was very interested in the wrongs of her sex, and rightly so, but it is ridiculous to suggest that she was primarily a feminist. She was, first and foremost, a novelist."

"Anyway," said Quentin, rising to pour coffee into a variety of thick-lipped cups, all wildly different and all made by himself. "Why don't you ask my wife? She knows more about Virginia than anyone else alive."

Anne Olivier first became involved when she undertook the donkey-work of organizing the Woolf diaries to assist Quentin with producing the biography. Now she has edited and produced four volumes of the diaries herself, and is currently at work on the fifth and final volume.

"I never spoke to Virginia in my life. I saw her only once, across a room at a party. It was a wondrous image of a beautiful, distinguished, and riveting figure in a long red dress. A vision. But an impression? No. I go with my nose through the text of her diaries; I am not good at



Quentin Bell's career Born August 19 1910; second son of Clive Bell and Vanessa Stephen educated Leighton Park 1941-43 Political warfare executive 1952 Lecturer in Art Education, King's College, Newcastle 1956 Senior lecturer 1962-67 Professor of Fine Art, University of Leeds 1964-65 Slade Professor of Fine Art, Oxford University 1965-66 Farans Professor of Fine Art, Hull University 1967-75 Professor of History and Theory of Art, Sussex University His books 1947 On Human Finery 1951 Those Impossible English (with Helmut Garnstrom) 1961 Roger Montane 1963 The Schools of Design 1965 Ruskin 1967 Victorian Artists Bloomsbury 1972 Virginia Woolf, a Biography (James Tall Black Memorial Prize; Duff Cooper Memorial Prize) 1982 A New and Noble School

taking a long term view." Virginia herself would not have been so tactful.

But did not Germaine Greer have a point? Are not the few remaining Bloomsburys, or at least their children, creating a self-perpetuating industry out of a bunch of people who lived rather a long time ago and about whom we non-feminists have really heard more than enough?

Quentin is defensive, in his witty, twinkling way. "At the moment there is enormous interest, whereas 20 years ago there was undue neglect. I have grown up thinking of Bloomsbury as something other people use as a dirty word."

He smiles when reminded that the centenary of Virginia's birth last year passed almost unnoticed, and Anne Olivier cannot resist the dig that on the relevant day, *The Times* list of birthdays included Robert Burns but not Virginia.

But if you were born into Bloomsbury, you cannot entirely shuff off the coil. Anne Olivier leads the visitor through the rambling house, said by Pevsner to be Elizabethan in parts, and proudly shows off walls hung with Duncan Grants, and a photograph of the Bell's 27-year old daughter Virginia.

The saving grace is in the downstairs lavatory, where hangs a Mark Boxer cartoon from *The Times* showing a Hamstead Elmsist gazing at a pile of Woolf books. "Afraid of no. Marginally bored with, yes," says the caption.

The same, one suspects, might be said of Quentin. He is charming, patient, even witty, to all enquiries about his aunt, but he would really much rather talk about his pottery and sculpture, a field in which he has found the means to break free from the shackles of his upbringing. A stroll round the delightful garden

ends at a brick plinth in the middle of a rose bed, on which reposes a bronze-effect glass fibre figure in fantastic pose, entirely horizontal in mid air in her pre-Raphaelite drapery, supported only by her tumbling beaded neck.

Other equestrian statues which rely for their stability on the horse's tail. "What most pleased me about that," says Quentin, "is that the odd-job man who put it up for me said he liked it." He is, he says, demotic rather than elitist; he sculpts and poins in a language everyone can understand. I profess not to understand a woman in glass fibre apparently performing a feat of levitation in the middle of his rose patch, supported by an excrement growing from her left ear, although I hasten to add that I agree with the odd-job man.

"Well, I suppose it could be an advertisement for an airline, or for

hair lacquer," says Quentin. "But I try to combine reality with the quality of dreams."

His pottery is different, and to the untutored eye much of it has the quality of what appears to be a school class only recently grown out of plasticine. His medium is terracotta, which he chooses for its boldness and its ability to take brilliant bright colours. Others will be able to judge when it goes on show at Liberty's later this month.

Quentin, at 73, is also working in his first novel. "Well actually I've written dozens, but this is the first one I've thought worthy of being published."

Will it bear any relation to a Virginia Woolf novel? "Oh, absolutely none. It will have a certain amount of sex and violence in it, but it does not contain a single word that would offend the purest-

minded virgin of the last century. It is like my sculpture; there is a quality of dream, together with a certain realism."

Not unlike being the nephew of an outrageously famous aunt, really; for Quentin Bell, it is the occasional shafts of realism that are most welcome. Like that of the lady in Milwaukee who had been corresponding with him for years about his art criticism, and who finally mentioned at the end of a letter: "By the way, I gather you also know something about Virginia Woolf." Quentin Bell enjoyed that.

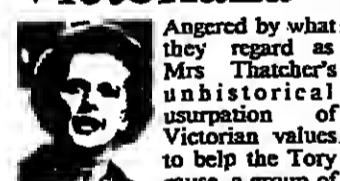
Techniques of Terracotta, by Quentin Bell, Chatto and Windus/The Hogarth Press. To be published on May 26, price £4.95. The Quentin Bell exhibition is at Liberty's, Regent Street, London, from May 26 until June 10.

Alan Hamilton

FINDINGS

A weekly series reporting on research: VICTORIANS

The other side of Victoriana



Angered by what they regard as Mrs Thatcher's unhistorical usurpation of Victorian values and the Tory cause, a group of socialist historians is going on the offensive to present an alternative view of what nineteenth century Britain was all about.

An all day workshop at Ruskin College, Oxford, next Sunday (May 22) will feature talks on such themes as the Two Nations of Victorian Britain: self-help, servitude and segregation, patriarchy and the family, and Victorian racism. The idea for the meeting, which is being sponsored by the New Statesman, came from the History Workshop Collective which publishes a lively journal of socialist history and runs annual workshops relating contemporary political and social movements to historical trends. Raphael Samuel, the collective's spokesman says: "I suppose this meeting reflects our indignation as historians at the way in which values which we know to have been deeply divisive and contradictory are being presented as though they were a unified whole. The Victorian period is now playing the same kind of symbolic role in our society as the idea of Merrie England did in the period of the Industrial Revolution. It constitutes a kind of golden age which is in reality a complete myth. Indeed, for Mrs Thatcher it represents a lost childhood. She has conflated her memories of the 1930's with an idealized picture of the Victorian Age. In fact, as we hope to show, Victorian England was a divided and distant society which can't just be invoked to provide a set of guiding principles for our own age."

Lavish style

Somewhat surprisingly in these austere and cost-conscious times, the fashion in historical biography seems to be swinging back to the grand Victorian style. Two of the leading statesmen of nineteenth century Britain are currently being subjected to the kind of blockbuster treatment hitherto associated with a more leisurely age.

At the end of last year Allen Lane brought out the first of two volumes on Palmerston by Kenneth Bourne. Itself bigger than most single-volume studies, Professor Bourne has used the ample space available to him to go into considerable detail over that part of Pam's life which he describes as *The Ruling Passion*. Numerous early morning liaisons in gardens and bedrooms are chronicled in Italian in the politician's diaries.

How different are the nocturnal affairs tersely recorded in the diaries of W. E. Gladstone



Gladstone and Palmerston which loom large in the first volume of the massive study of the Liberal politician by Richard Shannon recently published by Hamish Hamilton. There are no less than fifteen references to prostitutes in the index of this first volume. Professor Shannon is fairly certain that Gladstone did not have explicitly sexual relations with the girls on whom he practised his 'rescue' work, but his habit of self-flagellation after several of his encounters, revealed in the recently published diaries, makes clear that there was a clear psycho-sexual element in them.

Ringed changes

A substantial reassessment of the impact of the Oxford Movement on the development of the Church of England is likely to result from a series of events taking place this summer to mark the centenary of the start of the Tractarian Revival.

Traditionally, the Oxford Movement has perhaps been associated principally with the introduction of "bells and smells" and other ritualistic practices into Anglican worship. A major conference at Keeble College, Oxford, in July aims to correct this limited and un-

balanced view by focusing on the spirituality and sociology of the Tractarians.

Meanwhile, in a pamphlet just published by the Kent County Archives Office, Kent and the Oxford Movement, Nigel Yates, the county archivist, argues that the movement transformed the Church of England from being an inward-looking body, very much dependent on its links with the state, to a much more assertive and independent body, prepared to take considerable initiative on political and social issues as well as religious matters.

Mr Yates has organized an exhibition on the Oxford Movement in Kent which will tour the county throughout the summer. There will also be lectures by distinguished church historians.

The actual anniversary of the event which launched the Oxford Movement, the preaching of the Assize Sermon in the University Church by John Keble is being celebrated by an outdoor enchanter presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the University Parks on July 16.

Unchained

From High Church to Low. The celebration of another notable anniversary in British religious history is producing an equally significant reinterpretation of a well known figure.

William Wilberforce, the most prominent Evangelical layman of his age, the leader of the small group of MPs known as "The Saints" and, as every schoolboy knows, the man who led the agitation against the slave trade, died 150 years ago this July. The University of Hull, his native city, is staging an impressive number of events to mark the anniversary, ranging from a commemorative cricket match between Yorkshire and the West Indies on June 3 to an international conference on the legacies of West Indian slavery at the end of July.

A series of lectures already held at the University has indicated that a reassessment of Wilberforce's position in history might be overdue. Dr

James Walvin, senior lecturer in history at the University of York, suggested that the role of the Evangelical campaigners in securing the abolition of slavery was not as great as has traditionally been thought. Other speakers argued that Wilberforce should perhaps be remembered less as the man who freed the slaves and more as the model Christian statesman who infused Victorian politicians with notions of morality and righteous causes, or as the "Father of the Victorians" who played a key role in establishing such institutions as family prayers and observance of the Sabbath.

Proud preservers

The Victorian Society is celebrating its twenty-fifth birthday this year by patting itself modestly on the back for its part in helping to save some of Britain's most important nineteenth century buildings and generally raising the level of public appreciation for one of the most inventive periods in our architectural development.

The Society regards as its greatest success the preservation of the Government buildings at the western end of Whitehall which were seriously threatened in 1965 by a plan to create a massive new Government centre. It has also helped to save, at least for the time being, the engine shed of Liverpool Street Station and the eastern galleries of Waterhouse's Natural History Museum, although both are still threatened by eventual redevelopment.

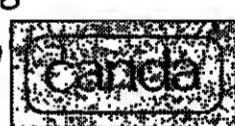
Outside London, the society is proud of its role in helping to prevent the destruction of the General Post Office in Birmingham. It and other major buildings in the city, will be toured in a special walk on September 24 entitled 'Hard Won Successes' and led by the society's chairman, Alan Crawford.

The society is all too aware of its failures over the last quarter century which include such great Victorian constructions as the Great Hall and arch of Euston Station which have disappeared. At the moment it is concerned about the fate of Thoresby Hall in Nottinghamshire, which was bought by the Coal Board in 1980, and is now gradually crumbling as a coal seam is mined under its foundations.

Ian Bradley



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THE TIMES DIARY

Grape shot

Today's candidate, whom I usher in from the political fringe, is an old friend, the wine writer T. A. (Tommy) Layton. He will be contesting Hove for his own Save the Earth Party. His "six good reasons to send me to Parliament," he says in his election address, are really all one: "a plea for legislation to slow down the earth and give our planet a chance to revitalize itself before it dies." Layton specifically denies that he is a crackpot though the picture he has sent me shows only half his head from the cheekbones down. His answer to unemployment is short too: "Ban the word from the dictionary and call it early retirement instead." He is shaving off his much-loved beard to improve his campaign image, and says his friend Clement Freud thinks he has a good chance of winning the seat from the incumbent Tory. "He has invited me up to the Commons so he can show me where I will be sitting."

Floating fund

Matthew Middlemiss, captain of boats at Christ's College, Cambridge, tells me that the 153-year-old Christ's Boat Club is at the brink of bankruptcy. Last week the present blue boat coxswain was substituting in the Christ's 1st eight and took the opportunity to hit a barge, removing six feet from the bows of the club's brand new boat, recently presented by Countess Mountbatten in honour of her late father. For the boat to be repaired it has to go back to West Germany. The club is making an emergency appeal to its old Boaters.

Subman's holiday

Making his farewell at the Eastbourne annual conference of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants today is the deputy general secretary, Bill Wright, who has looked after the Ministry of Defence for 20 years. Next week he travels to Norway for a retirement holiday, to the Hardanger fjord into which the Royal Norwegian Navy has been pouring large quantities of explosives in the hope of dislodging a suspected Russian submarine. If anybody could find it, Wright's friends at the Anti-Submarine Warfare Establishment at Portland could. Perhaps he should wander down to the fjord side and offer their services.

Common Market jargon is dismayingly even supporters of Europeanism. As a leading member of the Union of European Federalists put it at a recent rally: "How can the electors feel love or affection for an organization which refers to flowers as 'non-edible vegetables'?"

Fortherecord

Middle East political thrillers by British authors are setting new publishing records in New York. Following Le Carré's prolific sale of 40,000 copies of The Little Drummer Girl for Knops, Crown have risked printing 50,000 copies of a lengthy first novel by an unknown television scriptwriter, Morris Farhi. The book, The Last Days, is 560 pages long - less than half Farhi's intended length - and will appear here next week under the Bodley Head imprint. Its bulk, however, has proved no deterrent in the US; more than 20,000 copies have sold during its first two weeks.

Moral support

What a mingling of good causes yesterday morning up on Hampstead Heath: a dog-walk in aid of spasms, a sponsored plod for the British Heart Foundation, and, suddenly, Michael Foot and his dog, Dizzy. The Labour leader did not join the 70 soaking joggers on their 12-mile course, but did make encouraging noises and donated towards the £3,000 total.

Slipping . . .

I am relieved, but frankly surprised, to have had only one reproof for inadvertently attributing Mark Antony's funeral oration to Brutus in my recent report of David Owen's speech at Hampstead town hall. It is unusual for my readers to be so slack in spotting my slips and crowding over them. Appropriately, the one correction to have come from Toby Mason, the prefect of hall at Winchester College, and mercifully he is very nice about it.

Paper mate

The paperless office, the database society, the cashless society, the office at home - are more or less upon us, proclaims the Penguin Dictionary of Telecommunications, published later this month. The author is John Graham, but his wife Dianne must know all about it, well, especially the office at home, though not a paperless one. Graham's acknowledgement goes to "my wife Dianne, who had to read, correct, index and sequence all the text and type the final manuscript." None of which, supposedly, could be done by the new communications technology he was cataloguing.

Karl von Wagau, a stable troubled Christian Democrat Euro MP, is giving up his electric razor in exasperation. In London last week with a European Parliamentary delegation to discuss the removal of internal trade barriers, he was talking anyone who cared to listen that the profession of different phlogdise sizes in member nations had driven him back to the safety razor. With the EEC talking itself on such basics, what possible hope can there be for energy, transport, customs duties and all the rest?

Washington

East-West trade, the issue until only a few months ago threatening the unity of the Atlantic alliance, will not be a bone of contention at the Williamsburg economic summit at the end of this month.

That is official. The Americans are saying so in public, so are the Europeans. The way the matter was handled at last week's ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris would seem to bear this out.

Yet despite the harmonious chords which have echoed from the recent meetings of the OECD, the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (known as Cocom) and the International Energy Agency, a feeling still persists that East-West trade will remain a divisive issue for some time to come. Some Europeans privately concede there will be more sniping across the Atlantic later this year.

Mr Lionel Olmer, the US Under Secretary for International Trade, does not agree. "I feel persuaded that the East-West trade issue... is not going to be long for this world and an agenda item," he said during an interview after his return from the OECD meeting.

Since last year's row over the Soviet gas pipeline serious thinking has been taking place on both sides of the Atlantic about the value to the West of trade with the Soviet block and the military benefits which the Soviet Union frequently derives by importing high technology imports from the West.

This thinking has centred on the "studies" initiated last autumn as a result of the compromise worked out by Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, which led to the Reagan Administration agreeing to lift the embargo on European suppliers of equipment for the Soviet pipeline.

Most of the studies, which dealt with energy, credits, technology transfers and the broader economic

East-West trade: will the deal stick?

and military implications of East-West trade, have been completed or are at an advanced stage. Although they contain little in the way of firm recommendations they have produced broad agreement on the need for trade with the Soviet block to be more carefully monitored and regulated by the western allies.

Some analysts believe the present display of harmony is largely cosmetic and is designed to prevent a repetition of the acrimonious exchanges which marred last year's summit at Versailles. "They have only papered over the cracks, but really nothing has been resolved," commented one American observer.

These cracks could appear in a number of ways. First, there is the possibility of "linkage" at the Williamsburg meeting itself - that one of the participants may threaten to make an issue of East-West trade if it feels it is not getting its way on other matters such as exchange rates, interest rates or protectionism.

Cracks could develop when the haggling starts in earnest on the additional high-technology items which should be included in Cocom's list of export controls. Mr Olmer argued that the recent Cocom meeting in Paris had demonstrated the political will to "beef up" the resources to make Cocom a more effective organization, and to investigate and punish violators.

But he conceded that it will take time and a lot more discussion to get

agreement about what items should be included and which ones taken off the list of restricted exports.

The US wants to shorten the Cocom list by eliminating, so he put it, "the lower end of the technological spectrum in return for new controls at the top end." Among the items the US wants to see included on the list are gas turbine engines, electronic grade silicon, printed circuit board technology, robotics, communications switching equipment and computer hardware and software. The Europeans object to the inclusion of some of these items.

This need not be too contentious if the haggling were left to officials from the State Department and the Department of Commerce who are sensitive to European concerns. However, the Pentagon sees things differently and has consistently called for much tougher restrictions on trade with the Soviet block. Pentagon officials have advocated placing items which contain even the simplest form of microprocessor on the list of banned exports.

Conflicts between hard-line right-wingers and the more pragmatic members of the Reagan Administration also form the background to a third area of possible dissension between the US and the Europeans. This centres on American plans to extend the Export Administration Act when it comes up for renewal this September.

This is the Act under which the

pipeline sanctions were imposed last year. The Reagan Administration is to seek to touch it by investing the President with even greater authority to restrict the flow of goods from both America and European companies to the Soviet block.

Earlier this month the European Community filed an unusually strong protest expressing its "deep and genuine concern" over the new American proposals. Last week Sir Oliver Wright, the British Ambassador, warned that "the alliance may be steering into trouble here." He said the Europeans particularly objected to the extra-territorial and retroactive elements of the legislation.

The Bill which is now before Congress was originally much tougher, but has been substantially watered down by administration pragmatists, led by Mr Olmer, who recognized that it would provoke immediate confrontation with the European allies. However, there is concern that hard-liners on strategic trade, such as Mr William Clark, the National Security Adviser and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, could still ensure it is toughened up again.

Mr Olmer contends that the Bill as it stands at present should satisfy most of the Europeans' special concerns. "Even if they are not happy with it now, I think they'll learn to be happy with it in due course," he said.

For the moment, however, both the Americans and the Europeans have a vested interest in agreement at Williamsburg. President Reagan, who is chairing the conference, clearly wants the meeting to be a success, unmarred by inter-alliance bickering. The Europeans do not wish to do anything that could provoke a sharp American response.

Both sides also broadly share the view contained in a new report by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment that any action which threatens alliance unity simply plays into Soviet hands.

Nicholas Ashford

Barbara Castle First slip, now for the run-out

So the chips are down and the Labour Party is in better heart than its opponents would have believed possible even a short while ago. Mrs Thatcher has made her first mistake and Labour is the beneficiary. The Iron Lady goes into the election with the iron a little bent. I have not the slightest doubt that she did not want to go to the country on June 9 - but if she was pushed, it was her own fault. She had allowed herself to be edged nearer and nearer the precipice for some weeks, when a sharp word to the June speculators would have stopped them in their tracks.

Her claim that a June election is in the "national interest" to stop the election speculation, when she herself has fanned it, just won't wash. She has left herself as exposed to the accusation of naked opportunism as the next politician, and she can't be enjoying that. So she starts her campaign wrong-footed. She is shrewd enough to know that her code-name of "Resolute" has had to be qualified. In the event, she has been resolute for only four years, when she could have had five. Her confidence that the mini-recovery is for keeps has been thrown into doubt by her own act.

What led her to go for June in the end when she was clearly hesitant remains a mystery. But there is no doubt about the psychological consequences. Ironically, the Labour Party, which certainly wanted more time to get its fighting formations into shape, now feels that she has done it a good turn. In the first place, she has closed the Labour Party ranks. More important, she has given its morale a boost through the revelation that her touch is not as sure as it had begun to seem.

Since her great strength lies in the fact that she seems immune from the accidents that trip up ordinary mortals, her first slip is an important break through which will progressively destroy the myth. And once the armour of the infallibility is cracked, all sorts of things can happen unexpectedly to widen that crack when the election heat is on.

Everyone knows that governments survive more out of good luck than out of good management. But good luck seems to stay with those who behave consistently. Mrs Thatcher's mistake is that she has been induced by loss of nerve out of the public's idea of her character. At this moment, she has irresistibly reminded of Edward Heath's fatal election bid in 1974. Could it be that by one of the strangest quirks of political history she has repeated the misjudgment of the man she so much despised?

Obviously, there are important differences between 1983 and 1974, but there are also parallels. Edward Heath, in his bid for a second term of office, by taking on the miners in a "Who governs Britain?" election theme, did not seem as secure as Mrs Thatcher does now, but he had a lot going for him - a lead in the opinion polls, the unpopularity of the trade unions. Yet he came unstock.

There were two reasons for this. The first was that the ostensible reason for the election was soon proved to be phoney. His fate was sealed when the Prices and Incomes Board suddenly produced a report which showed that the miners, far from holding society to ransom by excessive pay demands, were in fact falling seriously behind other groups. Mrs Thatcher cannot be sure that her unnecessary election will not be similarly exposed.

Secondly, by hesitating about the date, Edward Heath missed the best. Expected to call an election in January 1974, when the fuel crisis was at its height, he did not pluck up enough courage to do so until February 3. As a result, he ran into a succession of bad economic news: a record trade deficit, the biggest jump in prices since 1947. With every unfortunate announcement, it became clear that his accident-proneness had become terminal.

I believe history will show that Mrs Thatcher has also chosen the wrong date. One thing is certain: economically, things cannot get better for her over the next few weeks - they can only get worse.

In the international field, the summits, Williamsburg and Stuttgart, that lie ahead are not going to be the personal triumph that she hopes for. At home, there is always Michael Heseltine waiting to put his foot in it. And every time she declares that economic recovery is just round the corner, the mocking chorus will come back: "Then why choose June?"

Mrs Thatcher had two choices: either to soldier on with iron determination to the very end, or to make a dash for it at the best time for her party's interests. If it was opportunism she was after, the best time was undoubtedly immediately after victory in the Falklands war, yet she shrank from that. Her prevarication may prove as fatal as Mr Heath's.

The Labour Party, for its part, will stand and fight single-mindedly. It has no choice. And that concentrates the will wonderfully.

The author is Labour MEP for Greater Manchester, North.

Peter Nichols on the spectacular future planned for an imperial past

Breathing new life into a caesarian dig

Rome Which way would the emperors vote? No party in Italy's latest general election will make an issue about the views of Rome's ancient rulers on present political problems, but the Juce vote could indirectly help to decide whether an ambitious project for excavating their imperial forums will be rescued from the inter-governmental limbo where it, too, is sleeping.

The project was announced in January. Its genuinely imperial scale was made clear by Rome's communist mayor, Signor Ugo Vetere, who said that by the year 3000 the whole vast area of the forums would be excavated and added to the Roman forum to create an unrivalled archaeological park.

Over the next 20 years, the heart of ancient Rome would be uncovered from Piazza Venezia to the Colosseum. Part of the plan included demolition of the highway which Mussolini cut across the forums, the Via Dei Fori Imperiali. Doubts were quickly brushed aside that the communists were seeking to stir the glories of the past to make men forget the problems of the present, or that the scheme was some sort of anti-fascist vendetta.

It was all the mayor explained, part of a new concept of city life in which the freshly revealed imperial splendours would make its contribution to a modern capital about to be transformed in a variety of other ways.

Not everyone was convinced. The scope of the project was in itself a little daunting. It also raised practical difficulties, such as how to cope with the traffic on the Via Dei Fori Imperiali, one of Rome's busiest thoroughfares, was removed. Some critics consider the cost was unwarranted at a time when monuments throughout the country are crumbling, museum cellars are full of exhibits with nowhere to store them and the staff of leading galleries are complaining that their



Ancient Rome, and the Mussolini highway that will disappear if the new excavations are authorized

budget does not keep them in paper clips. As the imperial remains under the forums were perfectly safe where they were, why not let them stay while what was already on the surface could be properly cared for?

The great advocate of the project was, and remains, Professor Adriano La Regina, the superintendent for Rome's monuments. His vision is both that of an archaeologist and of a social planner. He does not see why an abundance of archaeological remains should preclude uncovering others, especially as the plan would give Rome unrivalled archaeological preeminence as well as the chance to display the splendours of the past in a modern urban development. He convinced Signor Vincenzo Scotti, Minister for the Cultural Heritage in the last government but one.

The buried markets, libraries and temples built by the emperors pressed to the keeping of a new and untired minister, Signor Nicola Vernola. By then, however, the world's press had taken the story in hand. The first international meet-

ing to study the project is due to open here later this month.

Signor Vernola did not share the enthusiasm of his predecessor. On March 29 he announced that the project was at the moment no more than wishful thinking. Existing legislation did not provide financial cover for anything more than some modest test digs and a great deal more deliberation would be required before there could be talk of tearing up the road.

Opponents of the scheme were jubilant. The best its shattered supporters could manage was to argue that nothing had really changed and that the money had never been expected to come from existing budgets. In a sense they were correct. The minister was on solid legal ground when he said that the legislators had not envisaged this project when they had approved current expenditure of 180,000 million lire (£80m) in the defence of Rome's monuments. In fact, the law pertaining this expenditure does not talk of the forums project as such: it

refers only to comparatively minor preliminary studies. Signor Vernola rejected accusations that his decision was taken on political grounds in order to avoid allowing so attractive a project to be launched by a left-wing administration.

Those who argued that nothing had changed overlooked, perhaps purposely, the vital point. There is considerable difference between a project on this scale which has the backing of the incumbent minister and the same project which does not. Moreover, when Signor Vernola was asked how he thought Rome should develop, he replied that that was a question for the people of Rome.

Now the government has fallen. Opponents of the forums project will no doubt hope that Signor Vernola will be reconfirmed as Minister for the Cultural Heritage after the election. Its supporters will no doubt hope that he does so well personally in Bari, where he was formerly mayor, that he will be able to insist on a more important post.

Downtown, where the caring nurse may be first to draw

Shot full of holes: a real life practice target in a New York gun club



Nearly 10,000 people applied for handgun licences in New York City last year - more than twice the number who applied before a tougher handgun law went into effect in August, 1980.

Only those who have applied to carry guns, as opposed to keeping them at home, or in the office or using them at a gun range, will be screened carefully.

In New York, as in many other US cities, it is easy to get a pistol licence. Edward Koch, New York's Mayor, said: "Any person who wants a handgun who doesn't have a criminal record or a mental illness history can get a gun to keep in their home or business without establishing need." By law, any New York resident over the age of 18 can obtain such a licence simply by applying for it.

Only 30 per cent of applications to carry handguns are approved, however. Documentation is required showing "a special need" such as evidence that the applicant has to carry large amounts of cash, usually for business.

Gun control is an emotional issue in the US, where violent crime, particularly in the cities, is encouraging people who would once have been appalled at the thought of owning a gun to join gun clubs and hone their shooting skills.

Gerald Preiser, president of the Federation of New York State Rifle and Pistol Clubs and owner of the West Side Club says that the club's membership has changed character in recent years.

"We're getting doctors lawyers, dentists and nurses," he said. "In the last three years there has been an 18 per cent increase in the number of women. It used to be closed to women - very father and son, very blue-collar, very macho - but that has changed." His club has about 1,000 members, a 20 per cent increase since 1980.

Mr Preiser's club, with its 16 shooting bays, provides instruction on how to shoot and how to obtain a licence. The club, which is in the basement of an office block, offers an "executive club" membership which costs \$125.

All fees can be paid by credit card, but apart from that touch of Americanism, the ambience is grimly utilitarian.

The 16 shooting bays are separated from the reception room by a sound proof glass partition, but the long tables where members eat their packed lunches, clean their weapons and that are bare and very functional. The plastic upholstery on chairs is tattered.

There is a saying that violence is as American as apple pie. Gun-control advocates argue that fewer guns should mean fewer killings, but statistics are inconclusive. Strong penalties for illegal handguns seem to be a deterrent in Massachusetts, for example, where gun murders fell by 55 per cent after one-year prison terms became mandatory for carrying an unlicensed gun.

There were nearly 11,000 handgun deaths in the US in 1980, the latest figure available, and that is more than half of all homicides.

There is another saying, that violence breeds violence, and police records across the country indicate that citizens are beginning to kill burglars. In one recent year, New York's fatally shot 15 intruders. In Dallas, the number was 19 and in Houston, residents shot and killed 25 intruders. One report says that in Miami, crime victims shot and killed twice as many suspects as police did.

Mr Preiser heads a committee which awards a \$500 prize to anyone who defends himself against an intruder, and the most recent recipients have been housewives, one of them a septagenarian. "Once you encourage retaliation by victims, crime decreases," Mr Preiser said.

Violent crime at present is on the increase in America. Whether it will continue to rise now that many Americans now believe it is OK to shoot the bad guys remains to be seen.

Adrienne Blue

James Reston A security lesson for Reagan

Washington President Reagan has been talking recently as if he were back on the old General Electric radio show peddling washing machines.

When his National Commission on Excellence in Education warned the other day of "a rising tide of mediocrity" in the schools and colleges, which "threatens our very future as a nation and a people", he refrained from questioning this gloomy conclusion but blamed it on the intervention of the federal government in education.

When the commission called for tougher requirements in basic high school subjects, for higher college admission standards, for longer school days, for more homework, for higher teacher salaries and for an extended school year, Ronald Reagan's response was that the parents and communities should be responsible for such reforms without expecting more financial aid from Washington.

Never mind what the divorce rate and working mothers have done to complicate the teaching of children at home. Mr Reagan's simplistic answer to this complex and alarming national situation was that government was not the answer but was itself a large part of the problem.

When he was delivering his little private enterprise sermons for GE before he went into politics, it didn't matter very much. But when the head of the government uses the prestige of his office to portray the government as the enemy of the people, it matters a great deal.

Nobody is arguing that the federal government should or could replace the family and the community as the main guiding force in public education: merely that it should recognize the present national danger and use its powers to help resolve it.

This is what President Lincoln did during another educational crisis. Even in the middle of the Civil War, concerned about the need to educate the rising generation in the mechanical and agricultural arts, Lincoln signed the Morrill Bill, which made large grants of federal land available to the states for the creation of land grant colleges.

It was this federal "intervention" that supplied the seed money and foundation for the state colleges and universities of today, which in turn brought higher education for the masses and an agricultural revolution that is still the marvel of the world.

Mr Reagan, who attended Enoka College amid the cornfields of Illinois, is surely aware of this. But when he runs into a problem, especially when he's out on the hustings, his instinctive reaction is to blame it on the federal govern-

ment, as if he were still a private citizen.

The other day he was in Ashland, Ohio, and told his listeners that food stamps, the minimum wage, federal urban renewal and the entire array of Great Society programmes enacted in the 1960s had destroyed the economy and made Americans poorer than they were 15 years ago. He also compared the rise of federal government social programmes in the last 50 years to the "abuse of power" by King George III that led to the American Revolution.

The only two areas cited by the President in his Ohio speech as appropriate for increased federal expenditures were national security and crime prevention.

Although he has accepted large grants for many social programmes, this has been a consistent Reagan theme ever since his General Electric radio days. He has cut back on financial aid in a broad range of educational programmes.

Despite the Great Society, a case can be made that the percentage of Americans now living below the poverty line has not dropped significantly in the last 15 years, and the programmes have destroyed the economy and made Americans poorer today than then is certainly open to challenge.

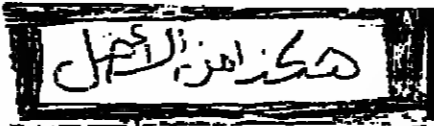
The President himself occasionally points out that despite more than 10 million unemployed today, almost 100 million Americans are at work. Meanwhile, in the 10 years between 1969 and 1979, illiteracy among blacks dropped from 3.6 per cent to 1.6 per cent, and infant mortality has been almost halved, from 21.8 per 1,000 births to 11.2 per 1,000.

Nevertheless, when Mr Reagan talks about national security he thinks not about the education of American children but about the Soviet Union. He thinks of the military "window of vulnerability", but not the vulnerability of a nation ill-educated for the computer age.

This is one major issue that must be fought out in next year's presidential election, and Mr Reagan is being urged not only by his Democratic opponents but also by many moderate Republicans to define the "security" of the United States in much wider and more generous terms.

In the last election he could and did blame all America's troubles on the past and on "government". But he has been the principal leader of government for more than two years now, and his favourite theme begins to sound a little thin. For these are our children he is talking about, and it is no answer to leave the problem to broken families and to communities that are broke.

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ENEMIES OF LIBERTY

In his Hamlyn lecture on Friday, Lord Hailsham endorsed a statement by ex-President Jimmy Carter that "the single purpose pressure group" has become the greatest enemy of individual liberty...

interest without restraint is a sadly dominant characteristic of political debate. Mr Scargill, speaking both as a leader of the miners' union and as a major financial contributor to the Labour Party's election campaign...

to lose a sense of proportion and become blinded by the objectives. That can lead to the third possibility which is that they are then taken over by people who care less about the objective than about the fact that a liberal democracy can, if it is careless, be destroyed from within.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nuclear arms in Nato context

From Mr A. L. King-Harman Sir, With the election imminent the arguments put forward by Mr Anthony Verrier (May 10) need rebuttal. It simply is not true that phasing out British nuclear weapons would leave our relations with Nato unimpaired...

Paying for injuries caused in the air

From Mr Peter Martin Sir, Your third leader (May 11) summarised admirably the present unsatisfactory state of the law relating to compensation for personal injury or death caused during international carriage by air.

agreement and, in particular, the agreement of the United States, which is at present sadly not available. Although there are some who say that the decision in Goldman v Thai Airways International Ltd was that of a hard case making bad law...

Taking care of Parish records

From Mr W. D. Pattinson Sir, Two implications of Mr Duncan Harrington's challenging article of May 7, "Ensuring the future of parish records", require some riposte if the motives of parish clergy and Parochial Church Councils are not to be unfairly misconstrued in certain respects.

FRIENDS BEYOND THE NEED

The Israeli-Lebanese agreement is to be welcomed for two reasons. First, it shows again, as did Camp David, what can be achieved when the United States manages to persuade an Arab state to sit down with Israel and negotiate. Secondly, it has given the fragile Lebanese government the confidence to go out and argue its case with other Arab governments. It deserves all the support it needs.

of Jewish Affairs it was clear that many in the audience seemed to be unaware that the Hebrew press in Israel had been much more critical of Israeli military operations than had the British press. Not only unaware, but unwilling to be aware. Yet the crowd was very ready with its criticism of Western correspondents - particularly our own Middle East correspondent - while showing a woeful capacity for invention and exaggeration.

antiseptic arena of the desert, or in sparsely populated territory in the Jordan valley. Now these supporters have had to come to terms with a scale of civilian casualties vastly exceeding the numbers of Israeli military casualties.

BBC standards and popular demand

From Professor Alan Thompson Sir, The debate aroused by Howard Davies's question, "Do we really need the BBC?" (feature, April 26) should not be allowed to develop solely into a public enterprise versus market forces argument. The case for the BBC is in my view a separate issue from the "privatisation" debate.

seminars in Europe and America and have been so embarrassed by the praise heaped on the BBC that (as becomes an academic) I have had to cast around for points to criticize. Even the French admit that our broadcasting system is better than theirs.

Middle East lessons

From Mr Jon Kimche Sir, Your thoughtful editorial comment (May 9) on the Shultz shuttle and your Defence Correspondent's intriguingly informative account of the "Middle East Jigsaw" in the same issue, must have been welcome to all concerned for the future well-being of the region.

concluded in the freely negotiated tripartite talks conducted by the Israeli and Lebanese delegations with American participation and all but signed some three weeks before Mr Shultz embarked on his mission.

State, to Amman, Damascus and to the PLO in Tunis. Yours faithfully, JON KIMCHE, Camilla Lacey Lodge, Westhumble, Dorset, Surrey.

Hedge against loss

From Mr D. H. Harris Sir, The traditional craft of hedging is alive and well on the Oxford Canal at Claydon and Cropredy, where the fruits of winter maintenance work by the British Waterways Board enrich the eye and surrounding landscape.

Crisis in prisons

From Dr Stephen Shaw Sir, It is easy to sympathise with the Home Secretary in his article entitled "Prisons: no easy way out" (May 5). Defeated by the judiciary, buffeted by many in his own party, and conspicuously lacking the support of the Prime Minister, Mr Whitelaw may well feel that he has made the best of an impossible task.

It is difficult to believe that morale has really improved over the last four years. The decision not to proceed with a supervised release scheme cast a shadow over the whole system; the unspoken hostility between governor grades and the career civil servants continues, and the prison officers, who meet in conference this month, are threatening a return to the industrial action of three years ago.

Financial constraint

From Miss S. D. Patel Sir, Ref Miss Ruth Ellacott (aged 8) and her difficulty getting her new £1 coin in the money box, I would like to make an observation that as a sub-postmaster of a village post office I received an initial supply of £500 in £1 coins. The demand for the same was so heavy that I ran out of stock in a couple of days.

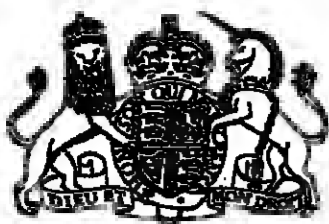
Inanimate illiteracy

From Mr J. Dyson Taylor Sir, It is possible that inanimate objects can also be affected by "morphic resonance"? ("Spectrum" May 6). If so, could it be that the ever-rising near-illiteracy, reported in teenagers leaving school, is the cause of the printing machines producing newspapers making ever more spelling mistakes? Yours faithfully, J. DYSON TAYLOR, Hausmannfeld 7/B, Kirchbühl, Austria.

Thieves abroad

From Mr J. W. Dickson Sir, The recent correspondence on pickpockets reminds me of an anecdote concerning my grandfather, whose capacious waistcoat was adorned by a watch-chain. Having had one attempt made upon his pocket, he sewed it up.

number of fish hooks, and when the next thief took the bait he could not escape being taken straight to the police station. Yours faithfully, J. W. DICKSON, Stow House, Westerfield, Suffolk.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE May 14: The Prince Andrew today opened the 1983 Biggin Hill International Air Fair.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. E. Tomkins and Miss L. M. Lowther The engagement is announced between Julian Edward, son of Sir Edward and Lady Tomkins...

Mellow view from the vicarage

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The general election finds the churches in Britain more unhappy at the present state of secular British politics than they have been for a long time.

That religious differences are, and ought to be, too marginal to justify brother being set against brother in their name.

OBITUARY

MR KEITH LOMAS

Senior solicitor and T.A. officer

Mr Keith Lomas, who died on May 2, had retired only two days before as senior partner of Reynolds Porter Chamberlain, the firm of solicitors.

DR R. F. CURREY

Dr Ronald Fairbridge Currey, MC, who was Headmaster of St Andrew's College in Grahamstown, South Africa, from 1939 to 1958...



Family outing: The Queen with Princess Anne and her children, Peter and Zara, who celebrated her second birthday yesterday, at the Royal Windsor Horse Show.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy REAR-ADMIRAL: D R Piffard to be promoted to Rear Admiral on 1 July 1983.

Memorial service

The Bishop of Ely presided at a memorial service for Dr Hugh Plummer which was held in the University Church of Great St Mary's, Cambridge, on Saturday.

Progress of legislation

Of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure: Miscellaneous Provisions Measure (No. 2) Bill and the Transfer of Functions Measure (No. 1) Bill.

University news

Newcastle Honorary degrees were conferred on the following last week: DCL: Mr Henry Kummerman.

Church news

Canon J Williams, Social Responsibility Officer for the Diocese of Exeter and Chairman for Local Government and Churches Liaison Committee.

Birthdays today

Mr Bernard Braden, 67; Sir Colin Cole, 67; Mr J. D. Conington, 59; Professor Norman Davis, 70; Sir Nicholas Goodison, 49; Mr Roy Hudd, 47; Mr Gerald Jones, 66.

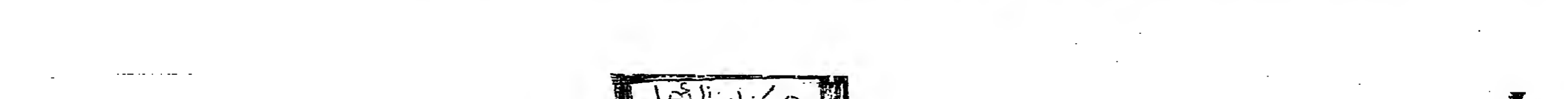
Service reunions

Gurkha Brigade The annual reunion of the Gurkha Brigade Association was held at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst on Saturday.

Turners' Company

Mr G. P. Reeves has been elected Master of the Turners' Company for the ensuing year.

Sotheby's advertisement featuring various art and book collections such as 'New Bond Street', 'Conduit Street', 'Motcomb Street', 'Chester', 'Pulborough', 'Florence', 'Earl of Arran', and 'Lincoln's Inn'.



A SPECIAL REPORT

Factory Automation

In less than 10 years, the dream of an unmanned automatic factory freeing workers from the drudgery created by the industrial revolution has become a practical proposition.

Largely as the result of the microprocessor revolution, which has provided the new breed of technocrats with compact, versatile and, above all, cheap and powerful computer power, it is now possible to eliminate human hands from a wide variety of manufacturing and assembly operations in industry.

While the silicon chip may have had enormous impact upon communications and in commercial sectors like banking and insurance, arguably its most far reaching implication is in the factory. Little, if any, serious consideration has yet been given to the social upheaval that the first unmanned factory could create.

There is now a growing and authoritative bank of evidence that the new technologies can provide a company with the means to make a massive cut in production costs and at the same time give a binding promise of superior and never-faltering quality. Even without total automation, manufacturers are realising that big cuts in manning and costs can be made by harnessing the power of computers.

The automatic factory - and it could become a widespread reality within five years - would be based on a computer-controlled system feeding customers' orders directly to the start of the manufacturing process. Raw materials and parts would be ordered automatically from the stores and delivered by driverless trucks to be picked up by robots.

The operation would continue with more robots feeding conveyors, transferring parts from one station to the next, servicing computer-controlled machine tools and carrying out inspection and monitoring procedures - all with unwavering precision - and finally packaging the goods and preparing them for despatch.

Most of these elements that will combine to produce the automatic factory already exist. The next, and, for the perpetrator, most lucrative step is the creation of the systems technology to bring them together.

Throughout the industrial world, advanced manufacturing

The unmanned factory could be a reality within five years, but has enough thought been given to the people it will inevitably replace?

Edward Townsend reports

systems are the focus of much governmental attention. Politicians, more than industrialists, have realised during the present deep recession that the nation that enters the next decade with the most efficient and widespread adaptation of the new technologies will be economically the most powerful.

Thanks to companies like General Electric and IBM of the United States and Fujitsu Fanuc of Japan, computer numerically controlled (CNC) machine tools have revolutionised manufacturing in recent years. Relatively inexpensive control systems have been developed for a wide range of machinery ranging from the humble lathe to highly sophisticated machining centres, the latter capable of working automatically on all sides of a complex component by boring, drilling, cutting and shaping.

And while the British machine tool industry once lagged far behind the Japanese, American

Catching up with the competition

and Germans in developing new equipment, the successful remnants are now catching up with the competition and there is probably little significant difference between the machine tools on offer. Only a marked resistance on the part of much of British manufacturing to utilize advanced technology keeps the country behind the times.

Not that this is the fault of the present Government or its agencies: millions of pounds of assistance are available to encourage companies to invest in the factory of the future, yet there has been little enthusiasm

from the rank and file of industry.

Farsighted machine tool companies like The 600 Group have spotted the long term advantages of advanced manufacturing systems and big, highly exposed, giants like Ford and BL have spent huge sums on robotics. Cars like the Ford Sierra and the BL Maestro are welded and painted almost without any human intervention. But the widespread breakthrough at the small, batch production engineering workshop has yet to occur. Excuses include lack of confidence, poor support from the banks, high interest rates, low return on investment, severely depressed markets. The same could be said of other western countries - and many of them are showing Britain the way.

The Department of Industry has allocations of money to assist in the purchase of robots, the installation of flexible manufacturing systems (FMS) and, as part of the package announced in this year's Budget, advanced machine tools under the renewed £100m Small Engineering Firms Investment Scheme (SEFIS).

But in total, the Government appears to be giving industry more stimulants than it wants, or can cope with. Full order books, it seems, are a more potent force.

As a result, the UK will certainly follow rather than lead the United States and Japan in the use of new manufacturing technology, and probably much of Europe as well. Last year, American industry invested an estimated \$26,000m on factory automation systems and services and according to at least one forecast the figure could rise to \$700,000m a year within the next 10 years.

Much is being done in the

Showing what it can do: at the push of a button, a robot puts the last letter of welcome in place at ASEA'S factory at Milton Keynes



UK to stimulate interest and investment in advanced systems by the Government's British Technology Group which is concentrating its support on robotics, FMS and computer-aided manufacture. It believes that FMS, in which the Vickers-owned Kearney and Trecker Marwin (KTM) has been a leading light in the UK, will have a crucial impact on the future of manufacturing.

FMS is the nearest thing yet to the automatic factory. It means the linking of machines into groups, served by robots or computer-controlled equipment, to enable products to be machined or assembled in small batches at a cost equivalent to that associated normally with mass production.

Crucial to the concept of automation in manufacturing is the robot - not simply the

Machines that will make the decisions

moving arm that picks up and places components but the increasingly sophisticated "seeing" and even "smelling" machine that replaces the human worker. And in the forefront of such developments is the BTG-owned British Robotic Systems (BSRL) described as being at the leading edge of technology in the field of control and visual systems for robots.

Robots equipped with vision sensors have immense implications for productivity and quality and, because of their additional intelligence, will be able to make decisions ranging, according to BSRL, from assessing the quality of a surgical blade to the shape of a fancy cake.

But as the march towards greater automation quickens, the almost total lack of consideration being given to the people that will be displaced becomes increasingly evident.

"Automate or liquidate" may be a fine rallying call from the Department of Industry but it does little to assess the social effects. Societies would do well to ponder the recent prediction from America that by the turn of the century factory robots will be doing what seven million human workers do now.

FLEXIBLE MANUFACTURING

When even the experts are not sure

As recently as two years ago few people in industry or government had heard of "flexible manufacturing systems". Now the phrase has become something of a buzzword in the field of technology and factory automation.

The Government has adopted a £60m scheme to provide grants to help companies install flexible manufacturing systems. The world's first flexible manufacturing systems conference was held in Brighton last October, and the second, an even bigger event, is scheduled to take place at London's Hilton International Hotel this autumn, with delegates attending from all the leading industrialized countries. The subject even boasts its own magazine and newsletter.

The irony is that defining exactly what is meant by flexible manufacturing systems is something even the experts find difficult. They know what it is when they see it, but putting it into simple words is much harder - and even then not everybody's definitions agree. The Department of Industry acknowledges in its 17-

page guide to companies applying for grants that "a single workable definition of the term is... not possible".

In its specialized sense, the term is generally taken to refer to the application of computerized technology to machine tools employed in a factory production process. The flexibility lies in the ability of the system to control automatically a series of different machines, processes and components, all without human intervention.

It is, says the department in its best attempt at a definition, "a system which combines microelectronics and mechanical engineering to bring economies of scale to batch work". A typical system will have a central on-line computer, controlling the machine tools and other work stations as well as the transfer within the production process of components and tooling. The computer will also monitor and provide information about how the process is working.

"This combination of flexibility and overall control", says the department, "makes possible the production of a wide range

of products in small numbers". The kind of processes which are most suited to flexible manufacturing systems are such things as metal forming, metal cutting, component assembly and product finishing. It could involve one process or several, depending on the size of the company.

For example, a typical flexible system might involve the cutting of several different metal castings. An automated vehicle will pick up the castings, transfer them to a special pallet and move it to the work station where the computerized machinery will recognize what part it is, and automatically select the right tools for the cutting.

"Adaptability is the single most important thing about the flexible manufacturing", says Mr John Hampson, who is helping to organize this year's conference on the subject. "If your company has got mass production, then flexible manufacturing systems are not much help to you. But the vast majority of manufacturers do not have such big volumes. They have a great variety of

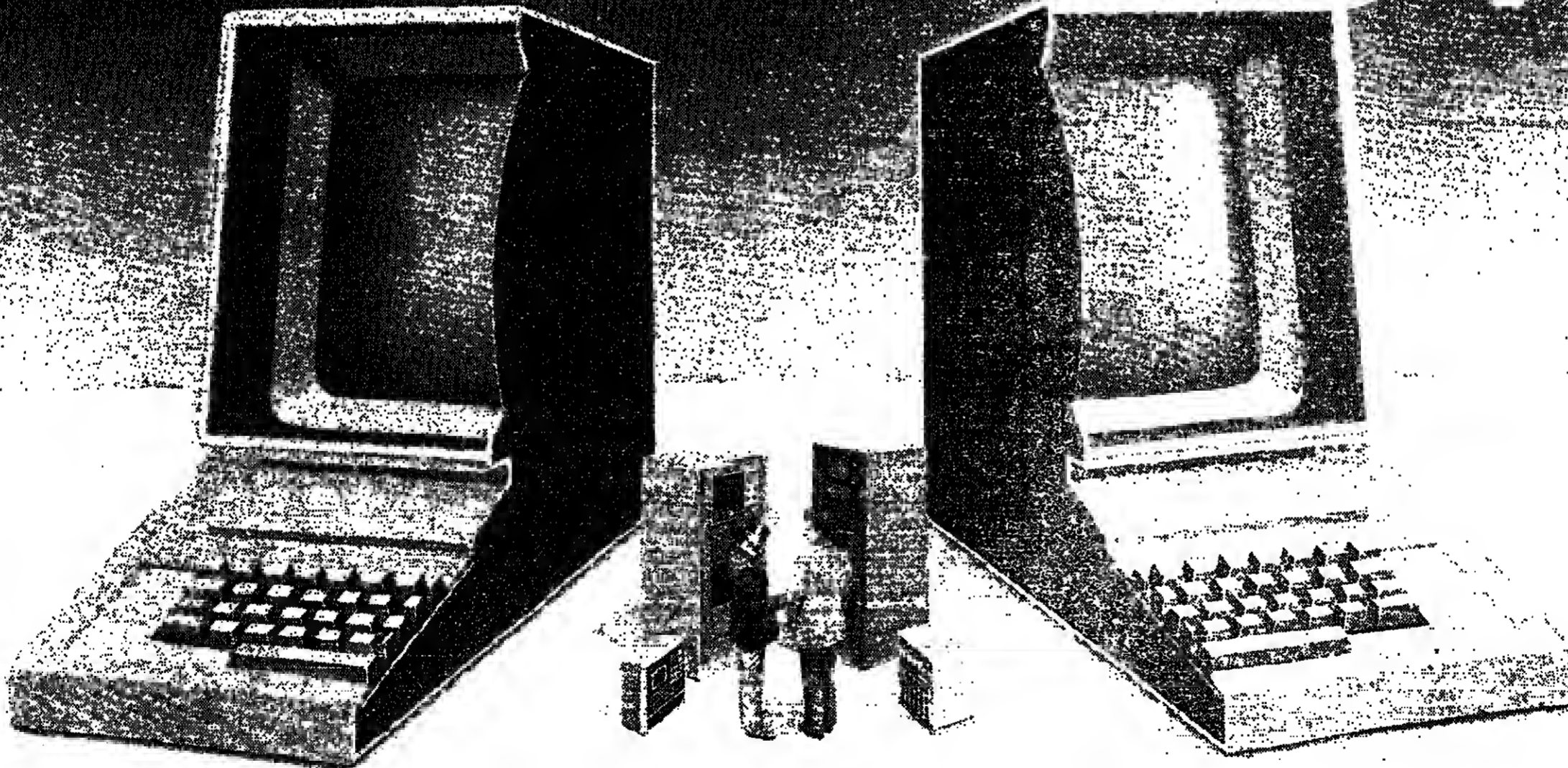
different small products, and flexible manufacturing is designed to help them."

As with other aspects of automation and computerized technology, the Government has decided that British industry needs to keep pace with a development in which - inevitably - the Japanese are widely regarded as holding a lead. So far only a handful of flexible manufacturing systems have been installed in this country. The most publicized application is that of the Normalair-Garrett firm in Crewkerne, Somerset, a defence contractor using a flexible system to help make components for an aircraft bomb release unit. Companies such as Vickers and the 600 Group are interested in manufacturing the systems, but so far the problem is as much one of ignorance among companies as to what is available as of a lack of capital to invest.

The Department of Industry's £60m package was launched last June by Mr Kenneth Baker, the Minister for Information Technology. The re-

continued on page 15

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The University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XQ, Telephone 041 552 4400

Heading into the age of 'touch and see' robots

All the publicity surrounding industrial robots should not conceal the fact that in their present primitive state they are still of limited appeal to manufacturers. Last year's sales of robots in Britain amounted to less than £15m, according to the British Robot Association...

Other important uses include painting, spraying, injection moulding and placing components into machine tools. Robots may be pneumatically, hydraulically or electrically powered. Hydraulics give the greatest strength...



A robot trolley takes the strain out of carrying engine parts on the assembly line at Fiat's plant in Turin. Right, how film makers saw the robot in 1956.

some applications.

A conventional industrial robot has an arm with three degrees of freedom, to use the jargon of the industry, and a wrist with one to three degrees of freedom.

The microprocessor compares the inputs from the joints (and perhaps also from other machines on the production line) with what its program says is the next desired position...

The microprocessor compares the inputs from the joints (and perhaps also from other machines on the production line) with what its program says is the next desired position...

A standard 8-bit microprocessor can cope comfortably

with the control of a first generation industrial robot. But far faster and more powerful chips will be needed to process all the information from the outside sensors built into the machines of the future.

Prototype robot vision systems are emerging from so many laboratories that it is rather invidious to single out any of them.

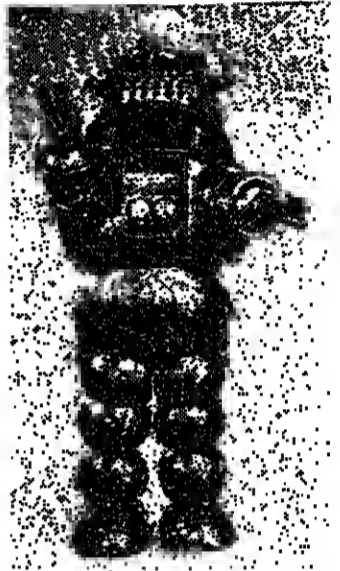
Touch may be a cheaper

sense to develop. Simple induction coils near the gun of an arc welding robot can detect the proximity of metal and guide the weld.

However, as the Department of Industry warns in its Human guide to robots, "it is easy to get carried away with plans for robots with ever more senses...

The future will belong also to cheaper and simpler machines working on easier tasks.

Clive Cookson Technology Correspondent



Robots

Britain mounts its counter challenge

Though Japanese manufacturers have no special edge in pure technological development of robots, they have been ahead of the game in working out a multiplicity of applications of current robotic systems.

It is the biggest challenge facing Britain's indigenous robot makers and how the battle will go is still in the balance. In the earlier part of this year the signs were not too good, with the highest all-British robot maker, Remek Microelectronics...

The British Robot Association was also reporting an increasing domination of the British market by foreign suppliers. Last year one in every

four industrial robots installed in Britain came from Japan compared with one in eight during 1981.

British-made robots had accounted for 29 per cent of the 1981 market.

The fruits of a number of licensing deals between British and Japanese interests have yet to mature. It means Japanese penetration of the British market - and probably the west European markets with the UK base used as a springboard - will almost certainly grow between now and 1985.

spraying robot, which has earned the nickname of the Heineken robot - so small and compact it is said to reach parts other robots cannot reach.

The 600 Group has had a longer association with Japanese interests. Its SCAMP (600's computer-aided manufacturing project) flexible manufacturing system, unveiled at Colchester, Essex, at the end of last year, uses robots manufactured by Japan's Fanuc. Now a fresh step has been taken with a £200,000 agreement to set up a new company, 600 Fanuc Robotics...

Because SCAMP is operating at the leading edge of flexible manufacturing technology, the efforts of the 600 Group could

be crucial in developing the British challenge both in home and overseas markets.

While Department of Industry funding involvement in SCAMP allied to the Japanese connexion has given rise to some criticisms from all-British robot makers, it has largely been regarded by government as a key step in constructing a credible robot manufacturing industry in Britain.

There is also a fresh wave of entirely British effort in robot-making. A reborn Remek is among those which should be making this new impact on the market this year.

people turning out robots for both UK and European markets, is the result of technology imported from the US by Uoimination, the world's leading manufacturer of industrial robots.

When Remek Microelectronics, based in Milton Keynes, collapsed early this year it seemed to be an example of the sort of small organisations developing in the UK and elsewhere being crushed by the greater marketing power of large companies using foreign technology.

Most of the key development staff from the old Remek have been taken on again, including Mr Roger Bidgood, joint managing director of the old Remek and now a director of the new company V. S. Remek. Three weeks after the new company started operations Mr Bidgood was reporting inquiries which could lead to a number of orders within three months. He added: "The recession world-

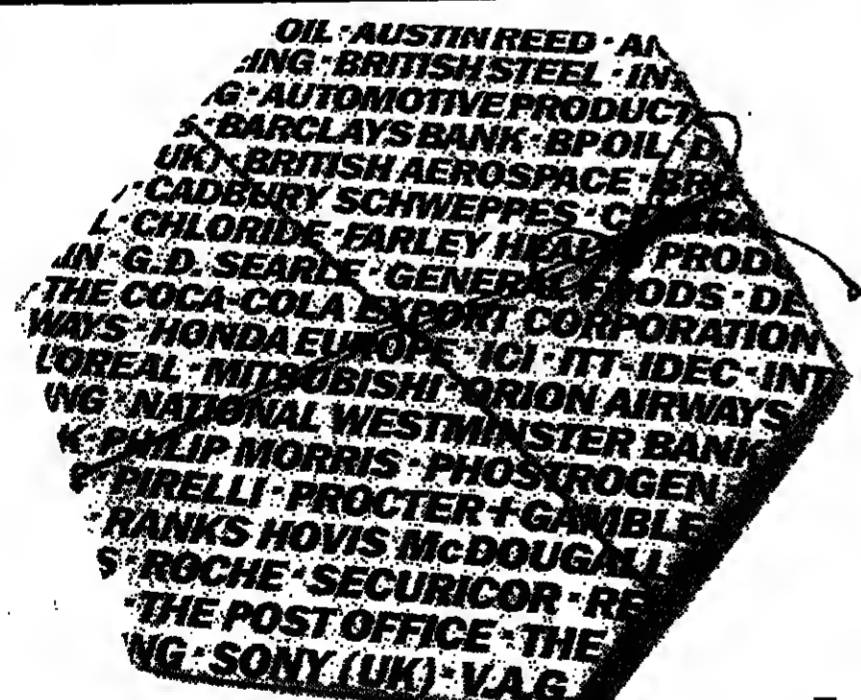
wide has slowed everything but things do seem to be more positive now so that a pick-up in trade seems probable later this year, although it may be a slow pick-up."

He believes a key to success is effectively dealing with the individual problems of those wanting to incorporate robots in their manufacturing systems. This means in developing exports, potentially the more fruitful area for British manufacturers, that there is a premium in finding good distributors abroad who understand the problems of installation when automation plans are being put through, says Mr Bidgood.

Several other smaller British companies are pressing forward with robot manufacture. Among them is Systems Control which entered the robotics field with desk-top toys but which is now, at Thornaby in Yorkshire, making production line and research and training machines, tapping markets abroad as well as in Britain.

Another factor in the British challenge is the way that big engineering companies tend to develop their own robots as part of a drive into more automated factory systems. This has happened at Rolls-Royce at its Derby aerospace factory, involving preparation of turbine blades. EL Technology, part of the British car manufacturer, has claimed a world breakthrough with its development of a "suffing" robot to seek potential leaks in cars.

Derek Harris Commercial Editor



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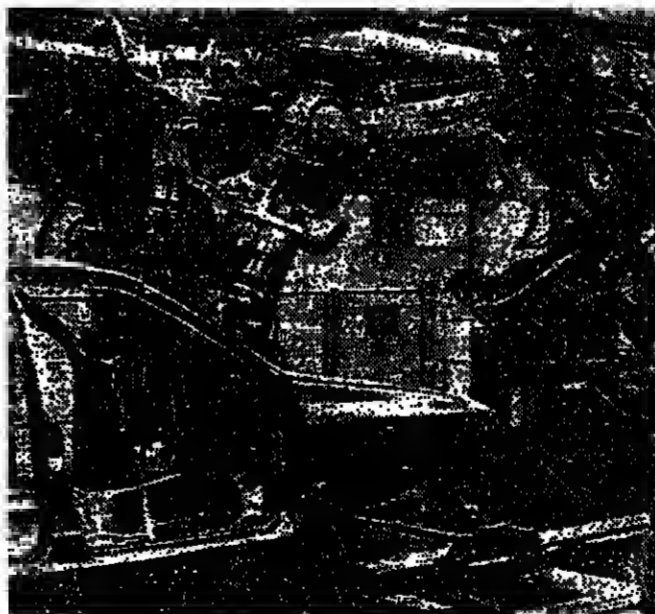


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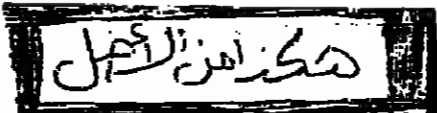
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FACTORY AUTOMATION

TOOLS

When you can't beat them, join them

Britain's machine tool industry has been reduced to a flimsy shadow of its former self. When the nation had an empire, names like Alfred Herbert were respected and admired around the globe; today they have been overtaken by the new industrial giants, many of them Japanese.

British names are still respected (although Alfred Herbert has again gone bust), but the world emphasis has changed and the British industry is learning the painful lesson of the marathon runner - that once you are left far behind, it needs a superhuman effort to catch up with the leaders.

Herbert, in its hey-day one of the country's outstanding blue-chip engineering companies, called in the receivers at the beginning of last month with little hope of reducing its ever-mounting debt burden, which had reached £17m.

The industry's authoritative journal, *The Engineer*, said: "Alfred Herbert, one of the leading hopes for the British machine tool industry revival, appears to have become another gravestone marking the industry's continuing decline." It went on to restate the maxim that the industry will not generate sufficient income until it makes the right products.

The sad fact is that instead of leading Britain's manufacturing industry to economic recovery, the machine tool sector is lagging far behind its world competitors in terms of efficiency and competitiveness and is new looking for survival rather than expansion.

The automated factory of the future will require large numbers of sophisticated, computer-controlled machine tools, but only a handful of British companies, such as the 600 Group and Wadkin, are able to supply them. Much of the rest of the industry acts as an importer for foreign-produced wizardry.

The troubles of the industry

are deep-seated and historical. In 1970, sales of UK-manufactured machine tools totalled £455m (at constant 1975 prices) but by 1980 had fallen to £280m.

Because of their own declining fortunes, British engineering companies in the mid-1970s began to cut back drastically on purchases of machine tools, again setting in train the familiar feast-and-famine cycle that has bedevilled machine tool makers for the whole of this century.

The UK producers, however, appeared more ill-equipped than usual to cope with the downturn. Decades of highly conservative, paternalistic management meant that the industry could not react rapidly enough to the two-pronged attack it then faced. From one side came the growing likelihood of recession and the need rapidly to improve competitiveness and product ranges; from the other came the increasing might of the Far Eastern manufacturers.

In 1973, imports accounted for 35 per cent of UK machine tool sales. By 1981 the figure had bounded to 56 per cent, and in the 11 years to 1981, the numbers employed in the UK industry fell from 70,000 to 40,000.

Competition has been particularly aggressive from the cheap, standard machines from

the emerging industries of Taiwan and South Korea, and the 'high technology, numerically-controlled and computer-controlled equipment from Japan. Meanwhile, as the British Technology Group pointed out at the recent machine tool inquiry by the Commons Select Committee on Trade and Industry, too high a proportion of UK machine tool exports has tended to be low technology machines.

The BTG said that in 1980, imports of NC turning machines increased by 21 per cent and machining centres by 46 per cent, and the country had also become overdependent on imports of DC drive systems for machine tools and on foreign built NC systems.

BTG executives remain sceptical about the ability of the UK industry to survive without considerable continuing injections of public funds into new aid schemes. In a memorandum to the Select Committee, they said: "For both national security and economic reasons it is essential to have in the UK a healthy, forward-looking and soundly based machine tool industry. In order to achieve this, Government participation and support on a scale approaching that of the past 20 years is probably inescapable."

It added: "Government may also need to provide support, either financial or otherwise,

where there is unfair competition from overseas."

Certainly, the Government seems more interested in maintaining a machine tool sector than does much of manufacturing industry. The latter's shortsightedness in not replacing worn-out machines with modern, British machines has contributed greatly to machine tool industry's decline. Japan has built up its enviable export record on a stable and attentive home market; in Britain, manufacturers of machine tools have had to look to increasingly difficult foreign markets to provide not the icing but the cake itself.

In an attempt to help machine tools, the Department of Industry recently launched a second Small Engineering Firms Investment Scheme (SEIS 2) backed with £100m of grants and designed to encourage the sale of high technology machines. Within days of its post-Budget launch, applications flooded into Whitehall, but only 55 per cent of them were for help to buy UK machines.

Now, machine tool makers are taking a leaf out of the motor industry's book and forging stronger links with the Japanese. The first to do so was Bridgeport Textron, one of our few remaining companies to make a profit, which recently signed a deal to make small Japanese machining centres at its Leicester factory.

Such ventures probably are a signpost to the future if Britain is to maintain a credible machine tool making sector. Certainly the UK must have access to the most up-to-date technology if it is to take part in the economic upturn, which could be imminent. Frost & Sullivan, the New York analysts, predict that metal-cutting machine tool sales throughout Europe will almost double between now and 1990 to £7,440m.

ET

SCIENCE

The men who make the machines think

Ever since the first electronic computers were developed 40 years ago, a small group of brilliant scientists have beavered away, in attempts to endow such machines with the ability to think. That research into artificial intelligence is sometimes regarded as the most rarified of computer science.

Certainly, at first glance, there seems little in common between the ivory-tower researches of the academics and the real-world problems of the industrialist, particularly since researchers in artificial intelligence shoot off in another direction as soon as their experiments produce ideas which look commercially useful.

Yet the search for intelligent machines has produced many of the important practical advances in applying computers in commerce and industry: the development of visual and graphic displays, timesharing, computer aided design, and visual systems for robots are among them.

Furthermore, the outbreak of enthusiasm for flexible manufacturing or the ultimate concept in factory automation described elsewhere in this report, only became possible because of the advances made in computer aided design, CAD, and computer-aided manufacturing, CAM, techniques derived from artificial intelligence research.

Before Mrs Thatcher announced the date of the election, CAD-CAM had become one of the blue-eyed technologies with which the Government hoped to see the transformation needed to revitalize British industry. A £6m



Clothes on the move in Steinberg's warehouse at Milton Keynes

awareness scheme was launched by the Department of Industry under its information technology programme to make sure everyone in industry knew about it.

The practical applications of CAD-CAM were perfected in the United States for the aerospace industry. Exploitation by the thousands of firms in Britain which employ less than 500 people, compared with more than 5,000, is not so easy without technical help.

Hence, an even more important government-backed service for the majority of industrialists is the CAD-CAM expertise provided by the Production Engineering Research Association, at Milton Mowbray.

The computer-aided design part of the technology has proved profitable in innumerable applications, because it streamlines the design process

with big savings in time and materials.

The result is that CAD is now used routinely by architects, pharmacists, car designers, planemakers, textile designers, shoe makers, chemical manufacturers, and machine tool producers, as well as those firms which developed it.

Anything that a draughtsman conventionally does using triangles, compasses, pencils and so on can be done with computer graphics programs that are available via a video screen.

The next step, computer-aided manufacturing, CAM, was realized when aircraft makers used the design system also to produce coded instructions to feed directly to numerically controlled machine tools for cutting materials to shape.

Although the link between the design stage and the cutting machine is extremely important, there is a long way to go to achieve the vision conjured by CAD-CAM of the fully automated factory. That involves not just feeding instructions to individual cutting machines, but planning and controlling the flow of materials and components in an orderly stream.

Mr Peter Marshall, the head of PERA's research division, estimates that fewer than 5 per cent of applications of this technology come in the CAD-CAM category, the majority only cover the design work. He believes even the best practitioners of CAD-CAM among the aerospace and electronic firms are still using a number of disconnected blocks or stages of operation.

He says factory methods may seem to follow a logical flow until the time comes to write computer programs describing them and, more important, linking them together in a sequence.

The association has devised its own system, PERACAM, for converting design data into manufacturing instructions automatically. Even this will not provide a completely automated system for a firm with a highly complex sequence of factory operations.

The complete merger of CAD-CAM is more difficult to execute on a large factory-scale than on a small one. Yet once a product design has been completed, all the subsequent activities concerned with converting that data into finished products or components can be completed more quickly by applying some level of CAD-CAM automation.

The computer-aided design part of the technology has proved profitable in innumerable applications, because it streamlines the design process

Pearce Wright Science Editor

Flexible thinking

continued from page 13

sponse in terms of interest from companies has been considerable, although the allocation of funds has so far been limited. Seventy-five applications for financial support have been made, but there have been only seven offers of funds, involving commitments of £1.2m.

Announcing the scheme, Mr Baker said: "It is estimated that at least 70 per cent of the output of the engineering sector involves batch production and flexible manufacturing offers immense cost and quality benefits". British industry had been slow to apply flexible systems, however.

"Japan and the United States have around 30 systems each already in operation and more planned. Some companies in the UK have begun to move ahead into flexible manufacturing but not enough or fast enough".

The Government has ear-

marked £25m for research and development into flexible systems, but the other £35m is available for grants to companies. The scheme runs until 1985 and financial help falls into two categories.

The Government will pay 50 per cent of the cost of consultancy studies carried out by companies to find whether flexible manufacturing systems are suitable to their business, up to a maximum of £50,000. It will also pay up to 33 per cent grants towards development and capital costs of installing new machinery - and similar amounts to convert existing machines to a flexible system.

The minimum cost of a system necessary to make it eligible for financial support is £200,000, although more complicated systems will inevitably run into several million pounds. Despite this help, however, it is expected to take several years before flexible manufacturing moves from being what is still something of a futuristic concept to a routine feature of British manufacturing industry. A start has been made.

Jonathan Davis

"New technology? Our Northern Ireland workers take it in their stride"



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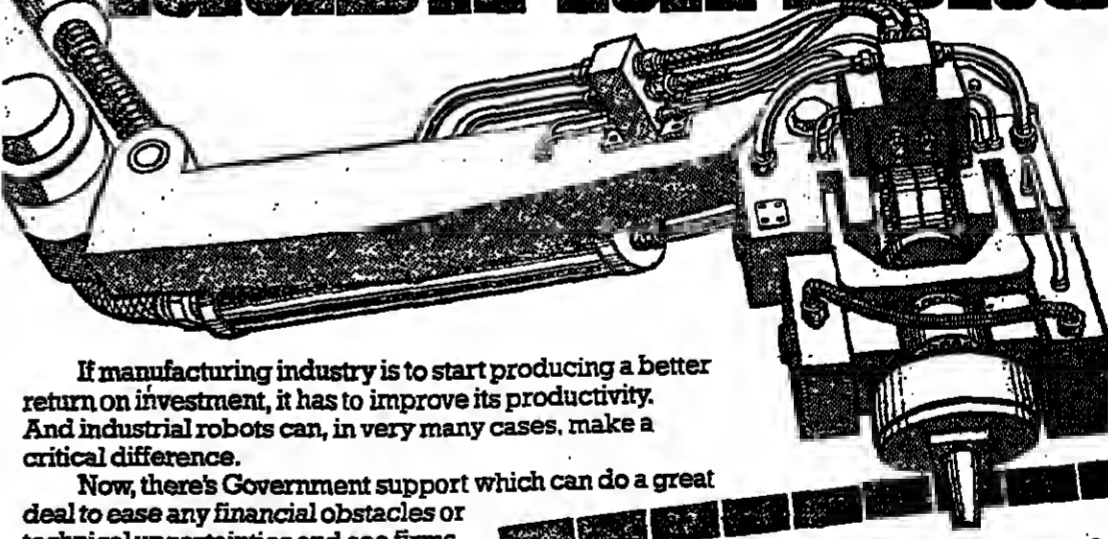
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Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, May 9. Dealings End, May 20. Contango Day, May 23. Settlement Day, May 31.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

INVESTORS NOTEBOOK THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS EVERY DAY

THE TIMES 1000 1982/1983 The World's Top Companies

Main table of stock exchange prices with columns for Stock, Price, Chgs, Gross Div, and Capitalization. Includes sections for BRITISH FUNDS, LONGS, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BEVERAGES AND DISTILLERIES, and COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

THE WEEK AHEAD

Lager should brighten Whitbread's figures

Britain's drinkers are still keeping their hands firmly in their pockets when it comes to buying more expensive rounds of Whitbread is expected to still show the effects of declining sales in tomorrow's full-year results. National beer consumption fell 2.9 per cent to the second half of last year after being marginally ahead at the halfway stage. The previous year's second half felt the effects of the appalling winter weather which kept drinkers at home instead of in the pubs and consumption then dropped by 7.9 per cent.

ECONOMIC VIEW

City looks beyond June 9

With market operators clearly reluctant to dip their toes in the murky waters of financial markets before the election, the outlook for the pound and interest rates seems to be for little change. Developments in the United States will probably remain the dominating influence, but in the present uncertainty the hoped-for cut in the US discount rate seems no nearer than before. City commentators, bored with the lack of action in the markets, are focusing their attention on the post-election prospects. There is a consensus that a Conservative victory is likely to boost sterling, but less agreement over whether this

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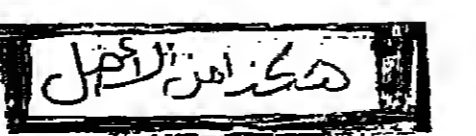
PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES



American notebook

APPOINTMENTS

New head for Argyll Foods

Mr Keith Snoddy has been appointed managing director of Argyll Foods Manufacturing. He will be responsible for Yorkshire Biscuits, Paterson's Scotch Shortbread, Furniss & Company and Gold Crown Foods.

Greene launch aims to thwart stags

Brokers Greene & Co. announced details of their fourth introduction to the USM since the market was established in 1980. This time Greene are using their knowledge of high technology industry to arrange the offer of 3.3 million shares at 120p in Stainless Metalcraft.

Money surge hits loan rate hopes

A sharp rise in the money supply and continued evidence of strong economic expansion are expected to arrest any decline in United States interest rates and inhibit any weakening of the dollar this week.

Unlisted Securities

Table listing Unlisted Securities with columns for Company, Price, Dividend, and % P/E. Includes entries for A & G Security, Acis Jewels, Aerospaces, etc.

Table listing Unlisted Securities (continued) with columns for Company, Price, Dividend, and % P/E. Includes entries for Greenwich Cable, Greyside Al Sec, Halcyon, etc.

Threading also begins this week in shares of Mirva Focus Group, the USM's first share sale by tender. Last week the offer sale of 2.3 million shares in the group was three times oversubscribed.

Rustenberg to halt platinum promotion

South Africa-based Rustenberg Platinum Mines, which has spent more than £4m in four years promoting platinum jewellery, is halting all its promotion in Britain.

Smith set to open New York office

Smith Brothers, one of the stock market's two publicly quoted jobbing firms, is pressing ahead with plans to open an office in New York.

Banks save top watch companies

Zurich (Reuters) - A consortium of Swiss banks is to provide 600m Swiss francs (£191.5m) to back a merger between the country's two leading watch-making groups.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Table of Fixed-Interest Stocks listing Stock, Price, and Div. Includes entries for Debenure Stocks, Unsecured Loans, and Buildings.

Sears chief speaks on TV stake

If Sears Holdings, the Selfridges to shoe retailing group, had been offered less than a 20 per cent stake in Central Independent Television, it would have called off the deal.

Civil works setback

Hopes of a big revival in civil engineering work have been dashed, according to the latest survey of contractors which shows little change since the beginning of the year.

Big cut in factory space coming on to market

There has been a dramatic slowdown in the rate of vacant warehouse and factory space coming on to the market.

Base Lending Rates

Table of Base Lending Rates for various banks including ABN Bank, Barclays, BCCI, etc.

US investors flock to new-style markets

The London Option market may still be an investment backwater but in America investors have taken the latest innovation, stock index options - to their hearts.

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Table titled 'The Over-the-Counter Market' listing various securities with columns for Company, Last Price, Change, and P/E.

Index options and futures on the rise

Of the two new instruments, index options have become the most popular. Traders say the options took a quick lead over futures after the appeared last fall.

US investors flock to new-style markets

The London Option market may still be an investment backwater but in America investors have taken the latest innovation, stock index options - to their hearts.

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Index options and futures on the rise

Table titled 'Index options and futures on the rise' listing various financial instruments with columns for Price and Change.

FOOTBALL: THE RACE IS OVER BAR THE SHOOTING MATCH

The marathon men get a second wind and finish up with a sprint

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

About a third of the 92-strong field in the Football League marathon, a handful of whom were in danger of not even seeing out the course, emerged as the mass finish on Saturday. Not that the race is all over yet but the runners have yet to breast the tape.

Crystal Palace and Burnley have another 90 minutes to go. A substantial boosty prize, awaits the loser at Selhurst Park tomorrow night, while the winner (a draw would suffice for Palace) survives. Manchester City left four minutes away from safety and Fulham, after thinking they had completed their 63 playing hours at the end of their forty-second match, consider they have been left 78 seconds short.

The increase in the punishment for deliberate fouls, brought in this season, has also assisted forwards and contributed to the goals total which threatens to be the highest for 15 years. Only the fourth division failed to improve but the overall figure is already more than 300 up on last year.

Next season, if Canon (UK) Limited, the photographic manufacturer, are confirmed as League sponsors, accurate shooting will be financially rewarded as well.

How they finished FIRST DIVISION: Champions Liverpool. Runners-up: Watford. Relegated: Manchester City, Swansea, Brighton. SECOND DIVISION: Champions: Queens Park Rangers. Also promoted: Wolves, Leicester, Rotherham, Bolton, Nottingham and other Crystal Palace or Burnley. THIRD DIVISION: Champions: Portsmouth. Also promoted: Cardiff, Middlesbrough, Reading, Wrexham, Doncaster, Chesterfield. FOURTH DIVISION: Champions: Walsley. Also promoted: Reading, Vale, Scarborough. To seek re-election: Hartlepool, Crewe, Hereford, and other Darlington, Blackpool, Tranmere Rovers.

After their early rush (a capital R would be apt) Liverpool were so far ahead of the field that, as it turned out, they could have stopped before the end of March, with almost a quarter of the race remaining, and still taken the title. But it is unlike them to falter and Paisley's departure may interrupt the smoothness of their stride.

His successor is expected to be appointed after their tour to Israel and the favourite is Joe Fagan. He will inherit an unenviable record and an enviable squad that has only one apparent weakness. The erratic Gopbell, who threw away Liverpool's European Cup ambitions, also cost them victory here by failing to gather Blissett's prod early in the second half.

Watford's critics within the game readily concede that their team are awkward opponents. Their 2-4-4 formation goes against the current pattern as fundamentally as if athletics chose to run backwards. Many expected them to blow up but their pace has been as steady as it has been fresh. If others follow their example, though, midfield would become largely a forgotten land.



Slump in Manchester: Beason and Book down on their luck.

Why City will not play their dead end kids next season

By Clive White

Manchester City.....0 Luton Town.....1

The temptation is to talk of fairly late endings, a vindication of the brave, if sometimes naive, attacking football of David Pleat's Luton Town, but this would be to ignore the tragedy of Manchester City, who after 17 years sank like the Royal Oak into the cold waters of the Second Division.

Neither, it would seem, can he rely on his players. Over the last few weeks, we've had to con players who've been conning us all season. If I can't get rid of some of them, they just won't play. I'll play the kids. I'm not going to live through that again." Beason said. Since the contracts of only two players - Tuart and Mays - expire this summer, he could be fielding a wonderful team in the Central League and northern football scene.

It was the youngsters like Cato and Reid, and older hands like Hartford, for whom you felt on Saturday. One of them almost broke down in tears in the corridor afterwards, and rushed for the sanctuary of the toilets to do his weeping. Hartford would understand. As a youth of similar years, he was a regular in the dressing room like that kills you. But I don't feel sorry for all of them. Some of them, I don't give a monkey's.

Luton's instinctive desire to attack finally reared their head. The pain-killing injection in Stein's broken foot must also have dented the nerves in his whole body, judging by the way he coolly hoisted the ball over from near the corner flag. Williams pinned the ball away, with Bond waiting behind to clear, and it ran free to Antic. The substitute drove in a low volley of great power through a tangle of bodies.

Luton had no need, either, to be reminded of anniversaries. Eight years ago, they also played their last match against Manchester City, and the 1-1 home result punished them to the Second Division. With every minute that ticked by on Saturday, it seemed another draw would seal their fate.

England on course for semi-finals

By Nicholas Harting

England confirmed their promising start in the European Youth Championships with a 4-2 win over the holders, Scotland at Birmingham yesterday which was their second victory in Group Three. Scotland, defeated by the Scots on an unbeaten record, were four goals down before they scored twice in a minute through their substitute, Robertson, who the previous day had failed to return to the pitch after a back to the Scottish premier division.

The people who put pain in champagne

By David Powell

Leicester City.....0 Burnley.....0

Here is a new one for football's puzzle books: what is a promoted club doing in the first division? Leicester City have the answer, though they live in hope that the question will be amended to read: how can a team be promoted twice in one season?

The confusion would surely have been avoided had Leicester been playing. The club's manager, Peter Swales, is impossible for City supporters to forget: the wicked and wild extravagance of Malcolm Allison and his chairman which bankrupted their successors for an interminable number of years, and have finally brought them to their knees. Escaping from the sea of despair that is the Second Division requires a certain amount of cunning. United and Newcastle United know. The fact that John Beason, the manager, has available financial resources not dissimilar to those of Crewe Alexandra does not augur well.

The East is united Half pints going pop

By Hugh Taylor

The most exciting premier division season since its inception in 1975 ended with Dundee United winning the championship by one point from Celtic and Aberdeen thanks to a narrow 2-1 win over their city neighbours, Dundee, at Dens Park. It was the first time in the club's 74-year history that Dundee United had taken a title. They were a worthy and popular winners, having played all season with assurance and style and lost only four League games.

By Paul Newsam

Celtic claimed second place with a 4-2 win over Rangers at Ibrox. This was a struggle of epic proportions, Celtic making three goals but conceding two at half-time but recovering the zest which had deserted them recently to win the game with a display of vintage football.

On an afternoon of unparalleled drama, Aberdeen, showing no signs of a hangover from their European Cup-Winners Cup triumph, won handily against Ipswich. The goals in their 3-0 success were scored by McGhee, Strachan, Cowan, Angus and Brazil (own goal). Aberdeen finished third because, although level on points with Celtic, they have an inferior goal difference.

The price of Gould

By Stuart Jones

Coventry City will find out today what the market price is for their star player, Dave Sexton. Mr Jamieson, the club's chairman, is due to meet Sexton this afternoon to discuss the compensation to be paid to Coventry if Sexton is to be sold to a foreign club. Sexton, who has been with Coventry since he was 15, is a highly sought after player and his sale would be a major coup for the club.

Boxing

Los Angeles (Reuters) - A court ruled yesterday that the bout between the West German champion Boke Chacon and Corrieux Boke Edwards should go ahead. The contest was originally to have been the first of a series of title fights won in December by WBC stripped it of its championship status because of the controversy over the contest.

YACHTING

Seeking a repeat performance By John Nickalls

Yeoman XXIII sailed by Robin Aisher, captain of British 1981 team in the Admiral's Cup in 1981 is making a strong bid for a repeat performance this year. The well-tried combination were competing winners of the Royal Oceanic Club's regatta for the De O'Gangand Bowl during the weekend and have by far the best set of results of the contenders for a place in the 'three-hour race'.

Derby County

Derby County.....0 Fulham.....1

The pitch invasion at Derby County's Baseball Ground on Saturday means that the very backbone of the football authorities will be questioned once not once but twice in the coming week. The first test takes place in the High Court in the case brought by Steve Foster, of Brighton, against the football Association, his suspension from the FA Cup final, the second at Lytham St Annes today when the Football League commission meet to discuss the possible stages of the Derby season during the closing stages of the important second division match against Fulham.

Authority facing difficult decisions

By Nicholas Harting

Derby County's Baseball Ground on Saturday means that the very backbone of the football authorities will be questioned once not once but twice in the coming week. The first test takes place in the High Court in the case brought by Steve Foster, of Brighton, against the football Association, his suspension from the FA Cup final, the second at Lytham St Annes today when the Football League commission meet to discuss the possible stages of the Derby season during the closing stages of the important second division match against Fulham.

Coe wins without rising to bait

By Pat Butcher

Sebastian Coe hardly suits the conventional idea of a Yorkshire sporting hero. A cultivated nose and five foot nine does not loom large against the big Freds, Arthur and Len, with accents cut on cool seams. But class tells in the end, and 3,000 people turned up on a windy afternoon to watch Coe's first track race of the season in the Yorkshire Evening Press. The Yorkshire Mary Playing fields in Cleckheaton yesterday.

Table of football league standings for various divisions: First division, Second division, Third division, Fourth division, Scottish Premier division, Scottish First Division, Scottish Second Division, Scottish Third Division, Scottish Fourth Division, Scottish Fifth Division, Scottish Sixth Division, Scottish Seventh Division, Scottish Eighth Division, Scottish Ninth Division, Scottish Tenth Division.

Predominate the final piece in Piggott puzzle

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent
As the Derby draws closer the great occasion falls on June 1 this year two important questions will remain to be answered...



The drinks are on Gavin Pritchard Gordon as Nonalcoholic holds the challenge of Valiary in Newbury's Locking Stakes (photograph by Trevor Jones)

Lomond A new beginning at last for Aintree put in shade by Wassl

From Our Irish Correspondent, Dublin
Vincent O'Brien's Derby favourite, Lomond, was taken out of their Espom list by leading bookmakers after his surprise defeat in the Aintree/Cadogan...

Hare's foot puts Lions in clover

From Don Cameron Wanganui
Even if the British Lions started their tour of New Zealand with a growl...

L'Emigrant comes home again for Niarchos

From Desmond Stoecken, French Racing Correspondent, Paris
Little light was thrown on the Epsom Derby picture by the Prix Lupin at Longchamps yesterday...

The drinks are on Gavin Pritchard Gordon as Nonalcoholic holds the challenge of Valiary in Newbury's Locking Stakes (photograph by Trevor Jones)

Wolverhampton

Racing schedule for Wolverhampton including 2.0 PENKRIE STAKES, 2.30 DEEPFIELDS STAKES, 3.0 SHREWSBURY HANDICAP, 3.30 THREE SISTERS STAKES.

4.0 GANNOCK HANDICAP

Racing schedule for Gannock Handicap and other races including 4.30 COMPTON HANDICAP, 5.0 THREE SISTERS STAKES, 5.30 THREE SISTERS STAKES.

Windsor

Racing schedule for Windsor including 6.25 WHITEHALL STAKES, 6.50 SERPENTINE HANDICAP, 7.15 PARK ROAD HANDICAP.

Windsor

Racing schedule for Windsor including 7.45 CHARING CROSS STAKES, 8.15 WESTMINSTER HANDICAP, 8.45 MAYFAIR STAKES.

Nottingham N H

Racing schedule for Nottingham N H including 5.30 WHISKEY HUNTERS, 6.30 COLWELL HALL CHASE, 7.00 HOLIDAY TIME P HURDLE.

Wolverhampton selections

Selections for Wolverhampton races including 2.0 Gains, 2.30 Mrs Poppy, 3.0 Right Reckon.

Edinburgh

Racing schedule for Edinburgh including 2.15 SELBORNE ENGINEERING HANDICAP, 3.15 SELBORNE GROUP HANDICAP.

Windsor selections

Selections for Windsor races including 6.25 Tislesme, 6.50 Rhodonna, 7.15 Shanouska.

Saturday's results

Results for Saturday's races including Newbury, Newcastle, Warwick, Hereford, and Newmarket.

Point to point

Results for Saturday's point-to-point races including Warwick and Hereford.

Edinburgh selections

Selections for Edinburgh races including 3.15 SELBORNE GROUP HANDICAP, 3.45 RHYTHMIC PASTURES.

Edinburgh selections

Selections for Edinburgh races including 3.15 SELBORNE GROUP HANDICAP, 3.45 RHYTHMIC PASTURES.

Hull will be glad to see Australia

By Keith Macklin
The Hull season which promised to end in record-breaking triumph collapsed on Wednesday...

Law Report May 16, 1983

Move to strike out Chancery Division proceedings fails

Tozer v National Greyhound Racing Club Ltd. Law v Same. Before Mr Justice Walton. Judgment delivered May 10. His Lordship dismissed motions in the Chancery Division by the defendants, National Greyhound Racing Club Ltd, seeking to have proceedings brought against them by plaintiffs in two proceedings...

MR JUSTICE WALTON said that each of the two summonses before him sought a declaration and other relief arising out of decisions made by stewards of the defendants, purportedly in exercise of disciplinary jurisdiction on December 15, 1982, and December 9, 1982, respectively.

In each case the penalty imposed on the respective plaintiff was suspension of his licence as a trainer of greyhounds. In each case there were two motions, one by the plaintiff seeking interlocutory relief, and one by the defendants asking that the proceedings be struck out for want of jurisdiction.

The defendants were an ordinary company, incorporated under the Companies Act 1948 to 1976, as a company limited by guarantee, its objects including the discipline and conduct of greyhound racing in England, Wales and Scotland.

The defendants had promulgated rules of racing under which by rule 2 "every person who is the holder of a licence shall be deemed to have read the rules of racing of the NGRC and to submit himself/herself to such rules and to the jurisdiction of the NGRC."

The rules further provided that a trainer must obtain a licence. It was at once apparent that those cases were not establishing that the defendants in the present proceedings were amenable to prerogative orders.

Damages cut by 20% for no seat belt

Salmon v Newland and Others. Before Mr Justice Michael Davies. Judgment delivered May 11. When a plaintiff injured in a road accident had been contributorily negligent in failing to wear a seat belt, the court was satisfied that his injuries would have been substantially less serious if a seat belt had been worn...

MR JUSTICE MICHAEL DAVIES said that he was satisfied that the plaintiff had been contributorily negligent in failing to wear a seat belt and, although there was no medical evidence on the point, that her injuries would have been a good deal less if she had been wearing a seat belt.

His Lordship did not think that that figure was high enough on the facts of this case: the appropriate reduction was 20 per cent.

It was at once apparent that those cases were not establishing that the defendants in the present proceedings were amenable to prerogative orders.

After considering those cases and the Electricity Commissioners (1924) 1 K.B. 205, R v Broadcasting Corporation (1983) 1 W.L.R. 23 and In re Ness and Incorporated Canadian Racing Association (1946) 3 D.L.R. 911 his Lordship said that, on first principles, any rate down to the coming into force of section 31 of the Supreme Court Act 1981, there could not be the smallest rational ground for thinking that prerogative orders were available against the defendants.

It was said that section 31 of the 1981 Act had made a fundamental change, but if so it was a fundamental change which had escaped the single word of words in section 31(1) of the Act.

His Lordship awarded £3,500 for pain, suffering and loss of amenity and £7,500 for loss of earnings.

La crème de la crème

SECRETARY/PA to the DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE. The Deputy Chief Executive requires a confidential secretary/PA preferably aged between 25 and 40. The successful applicant will have sound educational and secretarial qualifications with good shorthand and be capable of undertaking varied duties with the minimum of supervision.

Director's Secretary/Administrator £8,000 p.a. Foundation for Management Education, located in London WC2, seeks candidates for this new post. About 10 years' experience in a secretarial role, recently at senior management/director level.

URGENT We need your help! THE SECRETARIES' ASSOCIATION. For a high calibre of/secretary with excellent shorthand skills, please apply to the Secretary, The Secretaries' Association, 100, Strand, London WC2R 1JH.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY Salary neg. LONDON. HRI - The Leading Hotels of the World is an association of deluxe hotels with offices in New York, London, Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo and Sydney. Due to internal promotion, we wish now to recruit an Executive Secretary to work for our European General Manager, based at our London offices.

SECPA ADMINISTRATOR TO PROPERTY DIRECTOR £2,000 + BENEFITS. My Client a City based investment company seeks an experienced administrator to manage the company's property portfolio. The successful candidate will have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar role.

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£8,000 + ADVERTISING. Audio not shorthand skills are required by the MD of a West End firm. An equal mix of secretarial and PA work, including personal, is envisaged. 438 7001 WEST END 377 8600 CITY Secretaries Plus

SOCIAL PA TO CHAIRMAN £8,000 + benefits. The Chairman of a top city company needs a PA to support him in a constant stream of social events - from Ascot to dinners to evening meals. The nature of the work necessitates social confidence, savoir faire and a gentle, unobtrusive personality. The salary, benefits and working conditions are excellent. Age 25-45 and a Public School education preferred.

£8,000 + ADVERTISING. Audio not shorthand skills are required by the MD of a West End firm. An equal mix of secretarial and PA work, including personal, is envisaged. 438 7001 WEST END 377 8600 CITY

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Secretary PA. Required for a Director of a prestigious West End Company. Good formal skills & numeracy are essential. Office hours are 9 to 5 with 4 weeks annual holiday. Excellent salary for right applicant. Tel. Mrs Brown on 438-2811 (No agencies)

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£8,500 COMMODITIES. PA/Secretary, 40-45 M.F., Financial Director of Commodity Dealers in the City. Good shorthand skills, initiative, confidence and a professional background are required. A busy, rewarding job in a professional environment. 377 8600 CITY 438 7001 WEST END Secretaries Plus

FUTURE IN CONTROL. City M.D. and Director urgently seeks for a Sec. S/T mid-late 20s with graduate background and good formal skills. To support all their spin-off activities as board papers, memos, reports, and client liaison. £22,000 p.a. + Good fringe benefits. Joyce Gathens Barrow 15, Grosvenor Gardens THE PETA AND TEMP CONSULTANTS

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Rent Clerk/Audio Accounts Secretary. For Property Management Department of Chartered Surveyors. Age 25/35. £7,000 p.a. + L.V.'s. Hours 10.00 am - 6.00 pm. Applications in writing, with CV, to Conroy Bell, 44 St. James Place, SW1E 0JH (Ref: MJB)

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Considering area planning policy

Richmond upon Thames London Borough Council v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another. Before Mr Justice Glidewell. Judgment delivered May 9. An inspector appointed on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Environment to hear an appeal against the refusal of planning permission by a local authority...

MR JUSTICE GLIDEWELL said that policy 29 of the Richmond Town Action Area Plan, which formed part of the development plan for Richmond, stated that office developments should provide planning advantage, of which several examples were set out.

The inspector, who was appointed by the secretary of state to hear the appeal against the refusal of planning permission by the council for a proposed extension to an office building, appeared to conclude that the report obtained the requirement of sections 29 and 35 of the Act for regard to be had to the area development plan.

Employer's duty to warn

Burgess v Horn Consumer Electronics (Northwest) Ltd. An employer who had received guidance notes from the Department of Employment and the Health and Safety Executive which referred to the risk of assembly line workers contracting that an ought to have recognized that an employee working on the assembly line who was required to make repeated twisting movements with her hands was at risk of developing the disorder and warned her.

His Lordship awarded £3,500 for pain, suffering and loss of amenity and £7,500 for loss of earnings.

0498/001320

University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE
LAW LECTURER
(fixed term - one year)
(Constitutional Law / European Law)
Salary: £8,375 - £13,505 per annum.

HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY
"NEW BLOOD" AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LECTURESHIPS
Applications are invited for the following two research fellowships...

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
The Department of Physics has under research projects in the field of laser systems, particularly optical bistability, photo-electronic devices...

"NEW BLOOD" - Lectureship in Electronics and Instrumentation (REF. 22/83)
The successful candidate will have overall responsibility for electronics within the Department...

"INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY" - Lectureship in Optoelectronics (REF. 23/83)
The lecturer will lead the experimental programme in the major Non-linear Optics project...

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING (REF. 34/83)
Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree in Electrical Engineering...

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES
Lectureship in Languages (REF. 25/83)
Applications for this "New Blood" appointment are invited from suitably qualified candidates for a lectureship in the teaching of languages...

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
APPOINTMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
Application is invited for two posts, these being the first allocated to a planned restructuring of the Department...

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
TEMPORARY LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS
Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in the Department of Engineering Mathematics...

THE CITY UNIVERSITY
CHAIR IN JOURNALISM
The University has decided to enhance its Centre for Journalism Studies by appointing what is believed to be the first Professor of Journalism in this country...

Durham University Research Foundation
SHELL (UK) LTD. RESEARCH FELLOW IN MATERIALS SCIENCE
Applications are invited for a research fellowship in the Shell (UK) Ltd. Research Fellowship in Materials Science...

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
Chair in the field of Computer and Communication Engineering
Applications are invited from those with a background in computer and communication engineering...

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
HATTON GALLERY
EXHIBITIONS OFFICER
The Hatton Gallery, with its reputation for excellence in the visual arts, is seeking an Exhibitions Officer...

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
DEPARTMENT OF MINING ENGINEERING
Applications are invited for this lectureship sponsored by the National Coal Board...

UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING
Research Assistantship
Applications are invited for a Research Assistantship in the Department of Engineering...

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Research Assistantship
Applications are invited for a Research Assistantship in the Department of Engineering...

HORIZONS
The Times guide to career choice

Escaping the academic trap

By their final year, many students in higher education feel trapped by their academic discipline. Some are concerned that their job choice will be limited because of the specialist nature of their subject...

Words of comfort from Philip Schofield to those with second thoughts
content, are open to those of almost any discipline. Employers are primarily interested in the level of qualification (e.g. a degree) rather than the subject of the qualification.

For instance, in recent months I have talked to graduates in law, microbiology, philosophy, theoretical physics and politics all working in marketing, geology, history and engineering graduates in chartered accountancy and chemistry graduates in personnel.

On the other hand, those who have taken more vocationally oriented degree courses - especially medicine, veterinary science and B.Ed degrees - will find these are not so widely acceptable outside the relevant professions.

There are regular demands that British education should become more vocationally oriented. This would certainly relieve employers of much of the very high cost of training. However, such a change could have two serious consequences.

Because employers are at present more interested in level of our studies than their content, we are rarely trapped by our subjects, and have a wide variety of career options.

The credit side of banking

Edward Fennell reports on a scheme to launch the high fliers course at Henley Management College. Barclays reckon that this will not only give them the edge over the other high street banks but will also put them on even terms with the merchant banks in competing for the best business graduates.

Whether this new initiative will bring in the right calibre in the right numbers remains to be seen. Last year only 34 of the 45 places were filled, and Barclays refused to compromise on standards.

To strengthen their position in the graduate recruitment market, Barclays last year introduced a new management training scheme which incorporates a two-year masters course at Henley Management College.

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University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE
READERSHIP IN STATISTICS
Applications are invited for a Readership in Statistics within the Department of Mathematics...

WORCESTER AND BALLIOL COLLEGES, OXFORD
TEMPORARY LECTURERSHIP IN LAW
The Colleges would like to appoint a temporary Lecturer in Law for the period 10 October 1983 to 30 June 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD
Lecturer in Management Science
Candidates should hold good honours degrees in natural sciences, engineering or a quantitative social science...

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
Temporary Lectureship in Mathematics
Applications are invited for a temporary lectureship in mathematics, tenable from 1 September 1983 to 31 August 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
CHAIR OF ZOOLOGY
Applications are invited for the Chair of Zoology tenable from 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985.

University of Durham
TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH
Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship in English in the Department of English Studies...

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
APPOINTMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
Application is invited for two posts, these being the first allocated to a planned restructuring of the Department...

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Registrar or Secretary, holding the appointment of D.C. Registrar.

University of St Andrews
Department of Botany
RESEARCH ASSISTANT
Applications are invited for a SERC supported research assistant post to work on a project entitled "Evolution of increased outcrossing frequency..."

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Required for September 1983 or January 1984
Special salary scale. Accommodation available. Apply in the High Street, St. Pauls School, London SW3 4JH.

University of Leicester
CENTRE FOR MASS COMMUNICATION RESEARCH
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE ETHNIC MINORITY YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT
Applications are invited for the post of Research Associate to work on a project entitled "Ethnic minority youth unemployment in Leicester..."

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CARDIFF
LECTURER
Applications are invited for the above post. Salary Range: £8,375-£13,505 p.a. Date in commission 1 October 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY
Senior Assistantship in Research
Applications are invited for the above "New Blood" appointment.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
Chair of Food Microbiology
Applications are invited for the Chair of Food Microbiology in the Department of Food Science, University of Nottingham...

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
MRC/SERC Social and Applied Psychology Unit
RESEARCH WORKER
Applications are invited from graduates with degrees in social and applied psychology and/or industrial psychology...

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
HEAD OF THE UNIVERSITY AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICE
Applications are invited for a post of Head of the University Audio-Visual Service which will become vacant on September 1, 1983.

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
Department of Artificial Intelligence
RESEARCH FELLOWS
Applications are invited from graduates with degrees in artificial intelligence or related fields...

THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX
Research Fellow in Urban Studies
In the School of Cultural and Geographical Studies for 1 year from September 1983, to work on an SERC funded project entitled "House building in western Europe..."

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
Department of Artificial Intelligence
RESEARCH FELLOWS
Applications are invited from graduates with degrees in artificial intelligence or related fields...

PERSONAL Tutor in French, German, Spanish and English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) at the University of Hull. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Hull, 688 9007.

Educational, Careers and Re-training

BURSAR
Christ College, Brecon
Applications are invited for the post of Bursar at Christ College, Brecon, following the retirement of the present holder in September/December 1983.

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HEAD OF MATHEMATICS
to teach up to C.E. and P.S.S. standards, knowledge of computer work, useful, but not essential. Burnham Scale 3 salary. Apply in writing to the Headmaster giving details of qualifications and experience, with names and addresses of two referees.

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Special salary scale. Accommodation available. Apply in the High Street, St. Pauls School, London SW3 4JH.

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up to post-graduate scholarship level. Special salary scale. Accommodation available. Apply in the High Street, St. Pauls School, London SW3 4JH.

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حزبنا من الزمان

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Coexist AM, News, sport, weather and travel news. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the latest facility... 6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott...

tv-am

6.00 Daybreak presented by Gavin Soth followed at 8.30 by Good Morning Britain with Lynda Barry and Nick Owen...

TV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: A boy and a kite. 9.47 A woman's mind to computers. 10.04 Surviving a nuclear attack...

CHOICE

Madrid last year with the skilful Maygar a very large figure of his former self. Companion, Edric, Gordon Richards, Sirring Moss, Matheux and Mortensen all re-live the year's marvellous moments...

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Spatial Analysis of Hyde Park. 6.30 Air Fare. 6.55 Maths. Differentiation. 7.20 Learning from Experience...

CHANNEL 4

5.00 As Good As New. The final programme in the series that aims to help people refurbish old furniture...

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Week. 25 Shipping Forecast. 6.30 Today, including: 6.45 Prayer for the Day...

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert. Berioz. Brno Ravel, records (1).

Radio 2

5.00 Ken Bruce. 7.30 Terry Wogan. 10.00 Jimmy Young. 12.00 Melody Maker. 1.30 The Chart Show.

Radio 1

8.00 Simon Jones. 7.00 Mike Read. 8.50 Adam Bellow. 11.30 Miki Smith. 12.00 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright...

Crone Corkill. From June start £4.10 p.h. We urgently need good secretaries to join our temporary staff...

TEMPERING TIMES. TEMPORARY SECRETARIES. JOAN TREE AGENCY. NON-CONFIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

ENTERTAINMENTS. OPERA & BALLET. CONCERTS. THEATRES. ADELPHI & CO. COMEDY THEATRE. GLOBE. LYRIC THEATRE. NATIONAL THEATRE. PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS. WALES. ANGLIA. YORKSHIRE. GRANADA. TYNE TEES. GRAMPIAN. CENTRAL. SCOTLAND. BORDER. HTV WALES. HTV WEST. TSW. TVS. ULSTER.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. 1. Street, 2. Book and video, 3. Repeat. STRATFORD-UPON-AVON. AGA'S. THE MOUSETRAP. PLAY OF THE YEAR. 'ANOTHER COUNTRY'. OTHER WORLDS. PHYLLOA. NATIONAL THEATRE. NATIONAL THEATRE. NATIONAL THEATRE. NATIONAL THEATRE.

EXHIBITIONS. BURHEAD BONE. SHAPPELL'S. RICHARD LONG. THE REALITY OF THE REAL. THE REALITY OF THE REAL. THE REALITY OF THE REAL.

Aerobatic fighter pilot killed in crash

A pilot was killed yesterday at an aerobatic display when his replica Second World War fighter aircraft crashed in front of nearly 40,000 spectators.

The American Mustang fighter had thrilled the crowd at Bartow airfield, on the outskirts of Mauchester, with a 10-minute series of passes and rolls executed as it passed low over a copse of trees.

India 'to fit Exocets to Jaguars'

Delhi, (AP) - India is to use the French Exocet AM39 anti-ship missile on its British-built Jaguar deep penetration aircraft following an agreement with France, the United News of India reported.

Ten Tors tortures youngsters

The twenty-fourth annual Ten Tors expedition across Dartmoor at the weekend claimed many casualties: More than 500 of the 2,400 entrants, aged between 14 and 19, were forced to drop out by injury and the harsh weather; one boy, Ronald Wheeler, of Eastbourne, was hurt by an exploding gas cylinder which destroyed a tent; and another, Gary Kent of Plymouth, was found suffering from hypothermia after being separated from his colleagues.



Britain wants deal on rebate before election

Continued from page 1

Herr Hans-Dietrich, the West German minister who hosted the weekend meeting, said afterwards that it was agreed by all that he could say everyone had been 'encouraged' by the discussions on the difficult question.

Letter from Portland Small-town America on parade in Maine

They like a parade in Portland. Nothing much ever happens there, save for the chaos of hideous winters, followed by the summer deluge of tourists, and parades give the feeling that something is actually going on.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events
Royal engagements
New exhibitions

Spinners and Dyers exhibition, City Arts Centre, Market Street, Edinburgh: Men to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (from today until June 4).

Exhibitions in progress
From Quill Pen to Microchip - The Glasgow Herald 1783 to 1983. People's Palace Museum, Glasgow: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 10 to 5; (until Dec).

Nature notes
Skylarks are nesting in the grass or the young corn; the female sits, while the male sings overhead, often hovering and soaring for five minutes at a time.

Roads
London and South-east: M3: Lane closures between junctions 3 (Light water) and 4 (Pringley).

Weather
A depression SW of the British Isles will drift NE to be centred over Devon.



High tides
London Bridge 4.50 AM HT 7.8 HT 7.9

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,130
A crossword puzzle grid with numbers indicating starting positions for words.

Illegal parking
From today, the Metropolitan Police will be fitting wheel clamps to cars parked illegally in central London.

The papers
Commenting on last Friday's violence at Cardington colliery near Glasgow when the closure of the pit was announced, the Daily Express says: 'Fanatics, louts and bully boys will use any excuse to commandeer the streets and to spearhead their political opponents.'

Bond winners
Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are £100,000: SBZ 085764 (the winner comes from Luton); £50,000: 17WW 763743 (Hertfordshire); £25,000: 7PS 685527 (Surrey).

Lighting-up time
London: 9.17 pm to 4.37 am
Ireland: 9.50 pm to 4.35 am
Manchester: 9.34 pm to 4.26 am
Penzance: 9.50 pm to 5.04 am

Around Britain
Sun Rain: St Andrews 1.5 18 50 Rain; Aberdeen 1.5 18 50 Rain; Belfast 1.5 18 50 Rain.

ACROSS
1 Articles of feminine make-up (5,3,5).
9 Is devoted to the right type of Romance literature (4-5).
10 No idol, he, promoting peace etc (5).
11 The subject of this painting could be wallflowers (5).

Anniversaries
Jesu Sell Cotman was born at Nerwich, 1782. Billy Bakker, composer, died (May 29 new style), St Petersburg, 1910.

The pound
Bank Buys Bank Sells
Australia S 1.85 1.76
Austria S 28.40 26.60

London
Yesterday
Temperature at midday yesterday: 6, cloud 1, fair, rain in shower.

Highest and lowest
SATURDAY: Highest: day temp: Clontarf, 17.5; lowest: night temp: Clontarf, 9.0.

Abroad
MEDIAN: c. cloud, 1; sun, 1; fog, 1; rain, 4; snow, 0; thunder, 0.

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,129 will appear next Saturday

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